The New-York Times.

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THE PEACE PARTY.

The Wood-Vallandigham Faction in Convention.

OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

They Demand a Cessation of Hostilities and a Declaration of Peace with the "Unconquerable South."

Cheers for the Chicago Times and Groans for Burnside.

McClellan the Only Man Fit for the Army of the Potomac, and the Candidate of the Peace Party for President.

The Government Defied; its Officials Hissed, and their Acts Stigmatized.

Speeches of Fernando Wood, and Several Others.

In pursuance of a call issued some weeks since, a Mass Convention of citizens in favor of peace was held last evening in and about Cooper Institute. There were five organized gatherings, the principal one being held in the Hall of the Union, and the others in front of stands erected about the adjacent square.

At 5½ o'clock P. M. the hall was densely crowded, but as the proceedings as set down in the programme were not commenced until some time afterward, the audience occupied and amused itself by cheering for McCLELLAN, VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, BROOKS, &c., and by groans for BURNSIDE, LINCOLN and others. A band was in attendance, which also aided in beguiling the tedium of waiting by playing sundry national and martial airs.

At 6 o'clock Judge LAWRENCE called the meeting to order, stating that he considered this the proudest moment of his life, and that he took great pleasure in introducing to the audience the President of the Convention, Hon. F. C. DININNY, of Steuben County.

Mr. DININNY was received with three cheers, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF F. C. DINNINNY, OF STEUBEN COUNTY.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this kind reception, and for the honor you have conferred upon me by calling me to preside over your deliberations upon this most important occasion. The object we have in view, and for the promotion of which we are here convened, is of no factious character. It is to exercise the rights of freemen by temperate discussion and deliberation upon the important subject that now occupies and agitates the public mind, and inaugurate, if possible, measures to relieve our country from the dire calamity of an extended fratricidal conflict that is preying upon the vitals of our once happy but now distracted nation. That object is pregnant with interest not only to ourselves, not only to every citizen of this vast Republic, but to every human being, however high or humble, that has an interest in the perpetuation of freedom and free institutions. I am aware, fellow-citizens, that among those who claim to be conservative there exists a difference of opinion as to the policy to be pursued to restore harmony among the different sections of our country. While all claim to desire peace, and to see the American Union once more united, prosperous and happy, some apparently entertain the opinion that the time has not yet arrived in which to inaugurate conciliatory means to effect that glorious object. Of such, allow me to inquire, if after two years of sanguinary and bloody conflict, in which millions upon millions of treasure have been expended, and thousands, tens of thousands, yea, hundreds of thousands of the precious lives of our fellow-citizens have been sacrificed, and their bones left to bleach on the field of carnage, and yet no progress made in restoring that fraternal accord that must necessarily exist in order that the Union may distribute its blessings; but, on the contrary, the difficulties that have estranged and alienated one section of our common country from another have been augmented, the feelings of hate intensified, and the prospect of restoring to the Government its rightful authority has become less day by day as the war has progressed; I say, if all this has transpired and resulted from a war policy, and no sane man can say it has not, and yet the time has not arrived to make, by conciliatory means, an honest, honorable effort to arrange and settle the difficulties that has cost us not only the alarming sacrifices named, but have well nigh destroyed our country, and what is still dearer, our constitutional liberties—in the name of high Heaven, when will it come? It is, fellow-citizens, not only because of the manifest effect of the general war policy of the Administration upon our National Union, but also because of the rapid strides with which we are being hastened toward a military despotism, that we have cause of alarm. It is this tendency to despotism that has shaken the confidence of many a patriot, not only in the ability, but also in the disposition of the powers that be, to restore peace and prosperity to our distracted land and country. To the calls of the Adminisstration for men and means to prosecute the war, there came up from the people, without distinction of party, a response with such generous unanimity as finds no parallel in the history of the world. Men and means were thrust upon the President until he was compelled to cry, Hold, enough! and to spare. That generous support has been continued for more than two years under a promise, emanating from high places, of a speedy termination of all our difficulties, and a happy restoration of our glorious Union. With what fidelity have they attempted to keep that promise, let the history of the conduct of the powers that be answer. But, fellow-citizens, there is one thing I would, and I doubt not you would, like to know, and that is: How much of the people's treasure thus devoted by them to the cause of their country has been, during this time, squandered upon political favorites in the shape of army contracts? And how many of the precious lives of those who went forth, as they supposed, in defence of their country—whose bones now whiten many a battle-field—have been sacrificed upon the altar of ambition and imbecility? These are questions those in authority must, sooner or later, answer before a tribunal not formed of shoulder-straps, but before an august tribunal of the sovereign people. And who doubts that the verdict and sentence of that tribunal, while it may not expatriate or banish them, will nevertheless cover them with infamy and disgrace, from which they will gladly hide in some secluded portion of the world, shut out from the presence and gaze of their injured countrymen? I am aware that for these sentiments we may be called traitors. But if to be in favor of amicably adjusting the difficulties that have alienated one portion of our common country from another; if to be in favor of closing up the avenues of death that have drenched our country in blood; yea, if to be in favor of rolling back the tide of desolation and destruction that have draped our country in mourning, we are to be called traitors, let our answer be, God grant that we may die with a full consciousness of having been such traitors. I am, fellow-citizens, in favor of making peace for several reasons: First, the good book, which it would be well (allowing me to be the judge) for some of our pulpit orators to study more, some at the expense of knowing less about politics, declares: "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven"—a promise a large portion of our Christian friends seem to have forgotten; and it may not be out of place to remind them that the Bible contains such promise, even to the peace-makers, in order that they may, if they will, before it shall be too late, change their course of conduct upon this question, and truly avail themselves of this glorious promise. Secondly, I am in favor of peace, for I believe it to be the only means of perpetuating our free institutions. And thirdly, I am in favor of it because I believe in it lies the only hope of preserving our constitutional liberties. Let us, however, fellow-citizens, in our efforts to secure to ourselves and posterity the blessings of peace, exercise a jealous anxiety and caution, and see to it that no act of ours shall prejudice the interest of our country, that nothing shall be done by us that shall contribute to the distracted state of our Union, and that nothing shall be left undone that duty to ourselves and country require. Let no pretended effort to prosecute the war wrest from us our constitutional liberties, and, if necessary, in defence of those sacred rights, guaranteed to us by that sacred instrument—the Constitution—let us buckle on our armor and lay hold of the hilt of our swords, and hold on, wielding them in the sacred cause, until our hands shall grow fast to them. Never! no, never for a single moment, relinquishing or surrendering one iota of those invaluable rights or privileges while a shred of muscle shall quiver upon our bones or a life-pulse throb in our bosoms.

Dr. BRADFORD then read the

ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

The address opens by asserting the right of this Convention to speak for the Democratic party, inasmuch as its members have no personal or party ends to serve and express the sentiments of the masses who vote the Democratic ticket. In 1861 the Democratic party, under the impulse of the enthusiasm which prevailed, yielded to the insanity of the moment and its leaders, though the forms of the organization were preserved, repudiated the fundamental truths of the party. But the time has now come when the party should be brought back to its time-honored principles. Foremost among those principles is that of the *sovereignty of the States.* This is the corner-stone of the party, and upon it rests the whole fabric. The address enters at length into the history of the Constitution, and into the detailed debates of the period, for the purpose of proving that the United States are not a *nation*, but a federation of distinct and sovereign States; and from this the inference is drawn that loyalty is due to the United States only so far as the National Government acts within the scope of its delegated powers, and no further, and that in all other respects loyalty is due to the respective States. Treason follows, and is dependent on allegiance. Where there is no allegiance there can be no treason. Hence treason against the National Government consists in overt acts against the exercise of its delegated powers of sovereignty, and treason against a State is warring against it in the exercise of its undelegated rights and powers. Another inference from this position is, that the National Government has no right to coerce the States, by the use of military force, into obedience to the Constitution: and the doctrine once asserted by Gov. SEYMOUR, that "successful coercion is as much revolution as successful secession," is fully indorsed. But even if this were not so, the Democratic party could not sustain this war, because its object has been changed. It is not to sustain or to restore the Federal Union, but to destroy and uproot the domestic institution of States, to destroy private property, and to subvert the form and theory of the Federal Government itself. To support the war is to support the policies of the war. This proposition is too plain to be disputed; from it there is no escape. To support the war is to support confiscation—not by the Courts under the Constitution, but by acts of Congress contrary to the Constitution; emancipation and arbitrary arrests, not by any lawful authority, but by the monstrous and frightful usurpations of the President; subjugation, not to bring the South back into the Union, but to reduce it to the condition of Territories, and convert it into one vast San Domingo. These are the policies of the war, and if the war shall be successful, these policies will be accomplished. The professed Democrat, therefore, who is deliberately for the war, *is not a Democrat in fact, but an Abolitionist of the most radical, violent and destructive kind.* It is useless for a person to say that he is for the war for one set of purposes, when the war is not prosecuted for any of those purposes, but for opposite and antagonistic purposes. This is to stultify himself. The Abolitionists do not care on what pretences or professions people support the war; they only ask that they will support it on some pretence, for the policies of the war being fixed, support of it on whatever pretence inures to the aid of those policies just as certainly and effectively as support of it on the positive ground of these policies. How can Democrats indorse such a war? How can the Democratic party, as a party, sustain such a war. By indorsing the war, we of necessity indorse the policy of those who prosecute it in chief command. To support the former, and at the same time oppose the latter, is an absurdity. To do the one, we necessarily do the other. The President's Emancipation Proclamation and the war go hand in hand together. It is pusillanimous to carp at the moral pigmies of the crisis while we cling to its giant. *This war is the curse of the age in which we live.* Without it we would have retained all the liberties now lost. Without war there had been no abridgement of liberty of person, of speech, of the Press, or onerous taxes to pay, or issuance of negro proclamations. True these are not necessarily concomitants of war, but only so when it is managed by negro philanthropists. They have had the management of it thus far, and will continue so to manage it as long as it lasts. This war has been the pretext for all the wrongs against which the Democratic party protest, and the "war power" the instrument of their accomplishment. Then if the Democracy would work a reformation *they must strike at the cause of evil.* The continuance of the war will be fatal to our liberties. Suppose that the war be continued for two years more by the assistance of Democrats, would there be a vestige of civil liberty left? Of what use would Democratic victories be then? It would be out of the power of any party to restore the Government to the old order of things. But in that event we could get no victories. The whole legitimate and usurped power of the Government wielded by the unscrupulous demagogues who now control it would be more than a match for any political combination that might be formed against them. *The only road to Democratic victories is through peace.* Why should politicians fear that a Peace party may prove unpopular. If the war has damned the Republican party, is it not logical to suppose that a peace policy might prosper the opposition? Do the people love war more than peace? Do they prefer the hardships of the camp, the dangers of the battle-field, the onus of taxation, to the comforts, the pleasures, the prosperity of peaceful homes? But this matter is beyond the control of politicians. The great body of the people are tired of the war, and demand peace on the basis of existing facts, and politicians cannot change their views in this respect. If the men, who now occupy the position of leaders, do not see and recognize this fact, they will be forced to give place to men who do see it. The people have been traded and trucked about so much during the war, by old political hacks, that they have become suspicious and restive, and refuse to be sold any more. Again, in addition to these irresistible and sufficient reasons why the Democratic party should declare for peace, is the palpable common sense and *hard-headed fact that the war cannot succeed. We have been beaten. We cannot conquer the South.* A glance at all history would have told this before it was undertaken had we read it aright. No purely agricultural people in a state of revolt contending for their domestic rights have ever yet been subjugated: and no revolted people who have been able to maintain an independent government for a twelvemonth have been conquered or put down. The last twelvemonth has united the South, and though we had twice our power they could successfully resist us. As invaders we are impotent. To equalize the chances of war, the invaders should possess ten times the power and every advantage of position. That is not this case. Besides all this, God did not intend that we should succeed in this war. Had he intended it he would not have placed in command a LINCOLN, with such coadjutors as a BUTLER or a BURNSIDE. We will not compare these men to a DAVIS or a LEE or a Stonewall JACKSON. It is not necessary. Mind, character and capacity will always evince, declare and maintain its superiority. These qualities will triumph sooner or later, it matters not how far greater the physical resources in the hands of the opposite parlities and as one proof of this reference is made to the ludicrous attempts that are made upon every military reverse to attribute the result to every other than the true cause. When a battle is fought, it is generally lost, and then come the reasons—sometimes the Commanding General has omitted to obey the orders of his superiors, or an obedience to their orders was the cause; or again, he has moved too slow or not been properly supported—now he had an interior force, then in adverse position, and, in turn, all the various causes to which military defeats are attributable, are served up to the credulous people. We never hear the truth. If any know it, none dare tell it. The hand of God is uplifted against us. His illimitable power overturns all our designs and subverts all our plans.

The address then proceeds to speak of the address recently issued by the Democratic members of the Legislature, which declared in favor of conducting the war according to the Constitution. How does the Constitution provide for the conduct of a war against itself and the Union. *The war being unconstitutional, it cannot be prosecuted constitutionally.* The South conducts it in opposition to the Constitution, and the North conducts it outside of the Constitution. It is an unconstitutional war. The Declaration of Independence says, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." To favor the war now, after the rebellion has assumed the proportions of revolution, is to deny this principle, as well as to deny the right of revolution. Whenever we cease to recognize the principle that the consent of the governed is essential to free Government, we lay down the foundation of despotism. Written Constitutions can only be maintained by strict construction in spirit as well as by letter of their provisions. We can see no consistency in endeavoring to make an issue between supporting the war and the Emancipation Proclamation. *It would be an issue that involved no principle.* A party, to be permanently successful, must be built upon principle, and not upon mutable facts. *If the General Government have the moral or constitutional right to make war upon the States for its own salvation, then it is without restraint as to the means used directly for that purpose, except in the manner of using those means.* The Constitution does not limit the number of men that Congress may call to arms, nor specify what color they shall be, but it directs how they shall be mustered in and managed. If the Government has the right to bombard the cities, burn the property, and divide the States of the South, it has a right to say that one particular species of their property may be wrested from them by any means not inconsistent with civilized war. The Emancipation Proclamation is not so clearly a violation of principle and an assumption of arbitrary power, as the division of the State of Virginia. Why, then, make opposition to it a specialty in politics? But it is said this is necessary, if "we would maintain our party ascendancy." Is the ascendancy of our party the highest good? Should we sacrifice principle for the sake of partisan success? If the Democracy cannot gain and maintain ascendancy except through sacrifice of principle and the life-blood of the American people, we say let it go down. But we will not admit that such a policy is necessary to the success of the Democratic party. It would be but a negative policy at most, and could not fire the hearts of the people. Opposition to the Proclamation would not defeat its operation. If the Democracy should longer adhere to the policy of mere fault-finding, even should it eventuate in victories at the ballot-box, they will in the end be defeated. The measures to which they are offering a feeble resistance at the polls, will, through the instrumentality of the war, become policies of the Government, and historical precedents for the coming future.

The address closes by asserting that all hope of restoring the Union need not be abandoned, but that the war must end, if our liberties are to be preserved. It calls, therefore, upon all who profess to be Democrats to rid themselves of participating in such a crime. The country has nothing to gain by putting "War Democrats" into power. There is no difference between "War Democrats" and "War Republicans." They graze on the same pasture and drink at the same fountain, and if the war must be continued with all its portents of evil, and the Constitution and the Union become the inevitable sacrifice, it is better that Democracy should wear the chains of despotism to the grave of liberty than become the executioner of the country's freedom.

In conclusion, the Committee submit the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the electors and people of the State of New-York, who have hitherto professed the name and held to the principles known as Democratic, desire to declare their unalterable attachment as well to those truths, as to the Constitution and the amendments thereto, forming the supreme law of the land; that they regard obedience to the Constitution as alike the duty of the citizen and the magistrate, and regard such obedience as the only means of perpetuating the Union, and by it the only hope of restoring the same.

Resolved, That the sovereignty of the States and the sovereignty of the people, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, of which JEFFERSON and MADISON were the authors, are the fundamental principles of the Democratic party; that they are the vital essence of the Constitution, pervading every line and provision of that instrument, and to deny them would reduce our political Federative system to anarchy or despotism.

Resolved, That under the Constitution there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce the States, or any number of them, by military force. If power of coercion exists at all, it is a legal power, and not military. That the Democratic party, if true to its own time-honored principles, cannot sustain a war against sovereign States, that we believe it to be the duty of the party to proclaim these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel that there is at least one political organization which will deal honestly, independently and truthfully with them.

Resolved, That the war in its inception and further continuance, being contrary to the Constitution, must necessarily tend to consume all the elements of Union, and hence that our duty as citizens, our obligations as men, and our relations to our common Father, alike demand that an end should be put to what is repugnant to the law, abhorrent to the humanity and civilization of this enlightened era, and inconsistent with the benignant spirit of morality and religion.

Resolved, That attempts to do away with the provisions of the Constitution, which point out the mode in which all crimes are to be punished, are high-handed violations of the sworn duties of our rulers, and that the participants in such a policy are guilty of aiming a parricidal blow at the very life of the supreme law.

Resolved, That the claim of dictatorial and unlimited power, under the pretext of military necessity, and the trial of citizens, not in the land or naval forces or in the militia in actual service, by Courts-martial, are monstrous in theory and execrable in practice. That it is equivalent to an entire abrogation of the Constitution and the erection in its place of a military despotism.

Resolved, That the dogma of unlimited submission to the will of the Executive branch of the Government is unworthy an American citizen, and inconsistent with the principles of constitutional liberty; that such a concession is rather suited to the dark and sullen era of feudal despotism than to a time when the rights of man are regarded even by monarchs, and we attribute this exhibition of abject servility as dictated by a spirit of fanaticism bent on effecting its object even at the sacrifice of personal liberty.

Resolved, That we should be unworthy of the name of American citizens of this free and independent State, claiming the first rank among the sovereign components of the American Confederacy, if we did not protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman, and accursed act which has consigned to banishment the noble tribune of the people, Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM; we protest against it in the name of liberty, in the name of humanity, and in the name of WASHINGTON. We hope the people of Ohio will have the opportunity of passing condemnation of this act by the election of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM as the next Governor of the State.

Resolved, That thus believing there can be no reliable security to persons or property pending this war, and that by its continuance the Government itself will be utterly and irrevocably subverted—and that the South as well as the North must alike crumble into general ruin and devastation, we recommend, in the name of the people, that there be a suspension of hostilities between the contending armies of the divided sections of our country, and that a Convention of the States composing the Confederate States, and a separate Convention of the States still adhering to the Union, be held to finally settle and determine in what manner and by what mode the contending sections shall be reconciled, and appealing to the Ruler of all for the rectitude of our intentions, we implore those in authority to listen to the voice of reason, of patriotism, and of justice.

Resolved, That to the end that our principles, thus publicly avowed, may be practically carried out, and that a State authority emanating directly from the people may exist, to call any future Conventions of the Peace Democracy, if it shall become expedient or necessary, and disclaiming any intention to distract the Democratic organization in this State, so long as it shall reflect the sentiments of the masses, the following named gentlemen, representing each Congressional District, are appointed as a State Committee for that purpose, with full power to take such action in behalf of the success of our principles as may seem to them just and proper:

Dist.		Dist.	
1..	Edward A. Lawrence,	17..	Joseph A. Flanders,
2..	Patrick Fitzgerald,	18..	Thomas G. Young,
3..	Edward Powers,	19..	Wm. B. Sands,
4..	Alvin W. Lockwood,	20..	Nathan Whiting,
5..	Fernando Wood,	21..	Norman Maltby,
6..	Peter Fullmer,	22..	Samuel Avery,
7..	C. Winthrop Chanler,	23..	Amos B. King,
8..	N. Hill Fowler,	24..	Wm. H. Cuyler,
9..	Robert B. Bradford,	25..	Peter McKey,
10..	Isaac Birdsall,	26..	John T. Van Allen,
11..	Archibald C. Niven,	27..	F. C. Dininny,
12..	Francis Burdick,	28..	N. E. Paine,
13..	S. Nichol,	29..	Wm. Bingham,
14..	A. J. Mills,	30..	Wm. H. Abell,
15..	Levi Smith,	31..	L. L. Pratt.
16..	Oliver Keese.		

The reading of the address occupied about three-quarters of an hour, and was received with general favor. Among the sentiments of the audience elicited by the reading were groans and hisses for President LINCOLN, BURNSIDE and BUTLER, cheers for VALLANDIGHAM and McCLELLAN, hisses for the Emancipation Proclamation, prolonged and hearty cheers for peace, groans for military courts-martial of citizens, and cheers for the proposition for a Convention to take preliminary steps to secure peace. The groans and hisses for the President, and the cheers for VALLANDIGHAM and peace, were specially vigorous.

On motion of Mr. FLANDERS the resolutions were adopted, after which Mr. FLANDERS, on behalf of the Committee on Invitations, read letters of regret for non-attendance from Hon. THOS. H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, Hon. JAS. A. BAYARD, of Delaware, and Hon. WILLARD SAULSBURY, of Delaware, all of which indorsed the peace movement, and elicited unusual approbation.

The Chairman next introduced as the first speaker, Hon. ALFRED R. WOTTEN, Attorney-General of Delaware, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. ALFRED R. WOTTEN.

Mr. WOTTEN said he represented the little State of Delaware, which was trembling under the tyrannical foot of the imbecile Administration of Mr. LINCOLN, which, while pretending to represent the Flag, is only sucking the life-blood of the nation, and driving the country to the verge of destruction. It never intended to preserve the Union intact. Could Mr. LINCOLN be brought to trial before the people, he would certainly be convicted, and, I hope, would be hung. [Cheering.] I would rather die—yes, I am proud to say that I would rather lie for life in yonder fort, than allow my tongue to be for a moment chained. [Cheers.] The Democratic party never enchained liberty. There never existed a time when the Democratic party encroached upon your rights. It has therefore a right to criticise the conduct of a weak, imbecile Administration, which is now tottering to the ground. Why, a hound might hunt Mr. LINCOLN, and never find him by an honest scent. [Laughter.] To what end are all these arbitrary acts? That Mr. CHASE and his associates may fill their pockets with what should not be called greenbacks, but *red*-backs. [Cheers.] Mr. WOTTEN closed with a glorification of the Democratic party, as the only party devoted to liberty, the Constitution and the Union.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, who was received with great applause.

SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD.

We have fallen upon evil times. We have lived too long, if we have outlived our country. Indications admonish us that the American Union has been severed, and it may be forever. Disguise it as we may, candor compels the admission that our once proud Republic has fallen from its exalted height. It is now prostrate. Decried, insulted, and without a second-rate position abroad—rent asunder by fearful civil war at home—ruled by despotic power on principles of partisan hate, and upon theories of government utterly antagonistic to those upon which our institutions were founded—we stand before the world an object of wonder, contempt and ridicule. These facts are not referred to in a spirit of reproach. I but anticipate the record of history, and shall leave to others to fix the responsibility. I reproach none. It is not difficult to charge error or wrongdoing after the accomplishment of results. All of us can see causes for misfortunes that have occurred better than we can provide a preventive. "It is human to err, it is divine to forgive;" and, while easy to commit error ourselves, it is difficult to overlook it in others. With these sentiments I am disposed to alleviate the national woes rather than indulge criticism upon the causes. I would do something to extricate the country from its terrible calamities. The effort, however feeble, is ennobling. Even the attempt, if made in good faith, is worthy the highest intellect and the most elevated patriotism. I regret that, of the many of this character of which America has boasted, who have honored us in the several departments of human progress, none have arisen at this time for this blessed mission. Heretofore, in every age, great national exigencies have produced the man for the occasion. As the Almighty "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," so has he heretofore provided the instrument by which great national results have been accomplished for the advantage of humanity. As yet, He has not vouchsafed this favor to us. No man equal to this crisis has appeared—neither in the field, nor in the Cabinet; nor in the many elevated spheres of private life, has the man presented himself with the brain, the heart and the courage to seize and work out the great political problem now to be solved in our case, and to utter efficiently the truths of reason with the force and power equal to the pending crisis. Those who have the intellectual ability have lacked the nerve, and those with the nerve have lacked the ability. But there is another wonder: that in this civilized population of over thirty millions—North and South—abounding with benevolence, purity, cultivation and enlightened Christianity, none are found to raise the Banner of Peace. Among the thousand spires which rear their lofty turrets to a benignant God, not one covers a pulpit devoted to the true principles of Christ, and proclaims "On earth Peace and good will toward men." As if the opposite constituted the whole duty of man—war, bloodshed and rapine are encouraged, and "all uncharitableness" taught, as if to mock the spirit of the "meek and lowly Jesus." Those whose professions should instil the kindlier methods of settling human controversy have been foremost in the race for human sacrifice, forgetting that war and hate are the children of Satan, and that peace and love are the emanation of the Divine Spirit. I have looked upon this with wonder, and have said: "Oh! Israel, if this be your God," I am not surprised that the country and the church are alike going to ruin, and that God has withdrawn his countenance from each. Now, without believing that my feeble voice and influence can accomplish much toward averting this revulsion of our political and social system, I should be recreant to every impulse of my heart and to every cherished principle of my life, if I did not throw myself into the breach to do whatever in me lies to impede, if not stay, this avalanch of general destruction. Without the ability to do much, I have not the temerity to attempt much, but whatever I can shall be done to bring the American people to a realization of their present perilous condition. With this spirit and this determination I throw myself into this cause, and in the language of Senator BENTON, when he presented a proposition to the United States Senate, with little hope of its immediate success, amidst the general indignation of his compeers, "Solitary and alone, I put this ball in motion." That proposition was to expunge the resolutions from the records of the Senate which placed a mark of condemnation upon the illustrious ANDREW JACKSON. Though contemned and decried then, it finally succeeded amid the approving plaudits of the whole American people. So with this. Though now to be denounced by the open enemies of the Democratic party from without, and to be yet more violently opposed by so-called Democrats from within, yet, nevertheless, it must finally triumph, not only amid the approving plaudits of the American people, and, indeed, of the friends of human liberty, progress and self-government throughout the world, but of the very angels of Heaven themselves. BENTON's effort was to restore the fair fame of a gallant hero; mine will be to restore the amity, harmony and salvation of the best institutions ever devised for the Government of men. Recently overawed by the people at the ballot-box in New-York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois—recently, as if to make one more effort to absorb every department of the Government—executive, legislative and judicial—they went further, violently laying hands upon that noble tribune of the people, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio. [Great applause.] And, following up that base act, virtually and in effect, without even a decent recognition of the proclamation of martial law, it has here, within twenty-four hours, suppressed a noble Democratic paper, the Chicago *Times.* [Hisses, and applause for the Chicago *Times.*] But throughout the West to-day, gentlemen, not with the same privileges and honest rights which are left to the meanest subject of the proudest despot in Europe, the people there stand trembling upon the precipice, hesitating whether to rise *en masse* and exterminate these war satraps, or quietly to submit at the grave of liberty which is being dug for them. [Applause.] And this night, at this moment, the city of Chicago may be in flames. There has been assembled, this night, one of the largest and most resolute and determined gatherings of the people of Chicago, in front of the office of the Chicago *Times*, protesting, with stentorian power, against this military usurpation against the rights of a free Press. [Applause, and cries of "Good."] And I know the character of the Western people; if I understand the character of the men at Chicago, they possess the spirit of the men of New-York. [Tremendous applause.] I dare and defy the Administration to send to the City of New-York their Gen. BURNSIDE. [Groans for Gen. BURNSIDE.] And here in the name of these assembled thousands and tens of thousands inside and outside of this hall, I request the Administration to give Gen. BURNSIDE this district. [Deafening cheers.] And if this conflict must commence, I want the powers that be to try their hands upon us. [Renewed applause, confusion, and cries of "Order."] Fellow-citizens: I may have uttered the language of treason. [Applause and laughter.] I have certainly said more than the language uttered by our lamented, glorious friend VALLANDIGHAM, who was stricken down. [Here the confusion and cheering for VALLANDIGHAM was so great that the last portion of the sentence was not understood.] And I may be the next glorious martyr upon the altar of my country's freedom. [Applause, and voices, "No, never."] I ask your attention for a moment, until I relate to you an anecdote of WASHINGTON. [A Voice—"He was a traitor, too, they say."] Gen. WASHINGTON, when a young man, was, as we all know, a planter upon the Potomac River. He had a fine, large plantation. He had a neighbor who owned an adjoining plantation with whom he had a dispute as to the boundary line between the two. His neighbor was a tyrannical, despotic, resolute man, and probably conceived that he was the owner of the disputed territory. WASHINGTON—honest, resolute, not desirous of interfering with the rights of others, yet firmly believing that the title to the disputed line was in himself—one day was out walking, with his faithful servant by his side—and in these times, my friends, it was the practice to go through these large areas accompanied by an armed servant. Suddenly WASHINGTON found himself right upon the divided and disputed line, and he beheld before him his enemy, the claimant for the disputed line. The claimant stood before him armed. With a rifle in his hand, he says to WASHINGTON: "Sir, go back; don't you dare to cross that line." Says WASHINGTON, calmly: "I will cross it." The enemy took his rifle and cocked it; says he: "Sir, if you cross that line, I will kill you." WASHINGTON coolly turned to his man; says he: "JOHN, do you hear what he says? He says if I cross that line he will kill me. JOHN, I intend to cross that line; when he takes aim, you take aim; [applause and laughter;] and, JOHN, when he shoots me, you shoot him." [Applause.] Now, my friends, the application that I make is, that when one of your own fellow-citizens—be it the humble individual before you or any other—shall be taken in the discharge of his rights and in the maintenance of them, do you strike down the tyrant that does it. [Great applause, and voices—"That we will."] I declare for peace and as preparatory for peace, am in favor of a cessation of hostilities, that propositions may be made or accepted, which shall conduce to, or result in, an amicable adjustment of the causes which led to this war. I am not for a peace based upon the final separation of the States—but for peace as the only means which will lead to restoration, and am opposed to, and until the popular voice of the country shall declare for it, shall continue to oppose any movement which has for its aim the breaking up of the glorious old Union under which we have lived and prospered for over three-quarters of a century. Upon this occasion I have not the time to go into an extensive analysis of the grounds upon which I can sustain my demand for a cessation of hostilities. The address and resolutions which have been submitted and approved, cover them fully. I will, however, submit ten propositions, each capable of elucidation, which, upon other occasions, I will attempt to maintain. These are:

1. The war should cease, because it should never have been commenced, inasmuch as there is no coercive military power in the Federal Government as against the States, which are sovereign, and in possession of all power not delegated. If power of coercion exists at all, it is legal, and not military.
2. Because there was no necessity for it. An amicable adjustment of the questions in dispute could have been, and can be still, procured on terms of fairness and equality.
3. Because, however legal and just at the commencement, it has been diverted from its ostensible original purpose, and made a war for the abolition of Slavery and the extinguishment of the Southern States, as such, which, of course, as a consequence, subverts the Government itself.
4. Because it is made a pretext for the most outrageous and damnable crimes against the liberty of the citizen, the rights of property, and even against the form of Government under which we have lived.
5. Because it is creating a stupendous public money debt, which must bear down labor, destroy capital, and finally cause national bankruptcy and dishonor.
6. Because in the military it is establishing a new and dangerous power, which already overrides the Courts and the Constitution, and which history teaches when once firmly established, becomes permanent, despotic and tyrannical. When military law subverts the civil law, liberty departs forever.
7. Because there is neither in the civil nor in the military departments of Government any man or men of sufficient mental power to successfully prosecute the war against the vastly superior statesmen and generals of the South.
8. Because the commercial wealth of the country, derived from foreign trade, and largely enhanced by Southern products, must gradually disappear if this war continues. As yet, artificial stimulants have supplied the defection of sound mercantile resources; but time must dissipate them, and then will follow a reaction terrible—overwhelming and annihilating.
9. Because the popular enthusiasm necessary to conduct the war and supply the failing armies has subsided. Force, by a draft, cannot supply the indispensable requisite. Republicans who have grown up with the idea of personal freedom, and right to political opinions and action, cannot be so suddenly changed as to become willing instruments of power, and be used effectually against their own convictions of policy and right.
10. And, finally, because experience should admonish us that the over-ruling power of God is against us. We cannot succeed in what we have undertaken. Hence every dollar expended is thrown away—every life lost is little less than murder—every acre of land laid waste is so much toward national impoverishment—and every day's continuance of war places an additional barrier between us and reunion, and drives another nail in the coffin of the Republic.

My friends, need I say more? Need I attempt the elucidation of these premises? The mere statement of these positions, without argument or illustration or reference, of itself proves the case. "Truth is mighty and will prevail"—and hence let these facts, thus briefly, though feebly expressed, go forth to the world as the *avant courier* of the returning reason of the American people. The war must cease sooner or later! This is an accepted fact, and why continue the conflict in the face of this overwhelming array of reasons for its immediate discontinuance. It is madness—because to do so is suicidal and criminal. All who are parties to its continuance participate in the responsibilities. They are *particeps criminis*, and before the expiration of another Presidential term, will hide their heads in shame, penitence and contrition. May the Almighty change their hearts and their morals, and return their reason. May He deem the sacrifice of human life—the fell destruction of property—and the general devastation which has laid waste the fairest portion of our national inheritance a sufficient atonement for the national sins we have committed, and may peace, unity, prosperity and fraternity be once more restored to us, that we may transmit the institutions of our fathers unimpaired to our posterity. Fellow-citizens, be calm, prudent and thoughtful! Liberty is cowering behind passion, and power is dallying with her there. Prejudice is dethroning reason, and raising an oracular temple upon her ruins. Stupidity mocks at calamity and reproaches patriotism. Pandora's Box is open. Men of New-York, be firm. Define your position, and maintain it. Let no idle gasconade come from you to insult the hopes of your bleeding country. Liberty is the high mark, the first object—maintain that, and then restore the Union. A drowned man may be resuscitated; his friends will apply restoratives, and they will do it promptly, calmly, earnestly, and they will do it so long as there shall be the least indications of existing vitality, however feeble and doubtful. So with our country. If it is worth anything, it is worthy every sacrifice we can make for its restoration, which must come speedy, or life is extinct.

At the conclusion of Mr. WOOD's speech, Mr. A. R. WOOD, of Virginia, followed.

SPEECH OF A. R. WOOD, OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. WOOD alluded to a former visit to this City, and contrasted the condition of the country at that time with the present aspect of affairs. Then all was peace and prosperity. Now our prosperity has vanished; liberty is but a dream of the past. Why this change? It is not to be laid to the account of secession, which is rather the result than the cause of that movement. The Republican party alone is responsible for the rebellion. For years it warred against the rights of the South, especially against the right of the South to carry their slaves into the National territories. He believed in the right of a State to secede; [cheers;] its moral, civil and constitutional right. He had no desire to make himself a political martyr, but he thanked God that he lived in the Empire State, with HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor. In these days of one-man power, it is necessary to revert to primary principles, which underlie our institutions. These are the limited powers of the Federal Government, and the right of each State to shape its own destiny and to protect the lives and liberty of its citizens. Secession is no new-fangled notion. It has always divided the nation, from the earliest days of the Union. If, in the days of JEFFERSON, it was no treason to hold this opinion, it is no treason in the days of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Cheers.] The Republican party not only did everything to break up the Union, but everything to prevent a reorganization. The President has receded from his platform to restore the Union, and his platform now is to destroy it. The President has merged his civil in his military character, and when he can't carry out his will as President, he goes it as Commander-in-Chief. [Laughter.]

SPEECH OF JUDGE FLANDERS.

Mr. FLANDERS, on being introduced, said: What constitutes the glory of our national life? Our great lakes, immense population, material prosperity? In none of these, my friends; but in the great constitutional safe-guards which have been thrown around our personal rights. What has been the effect of the war upon these rights? It has been totally destructive of them; and, therefore, I declare that it is not waged for the preservation of liberty, but for its entire subversion, Mr. DOUGLASS, in the greatest speech of his life, declared that no Government was strong enough to conquer a seceding nation, without distroying the liberties of its own citizens. And the whole history of the present war proves the truth of this prediction. And Mr. SEWARD himself, although the falsest of prophets and the unsoundest of statesmen, held the same view in his diplomatic correspondence with Mr. ADAMS. [The speaker here read an extract from a letter of the distinguished Secretary, which seemed to admit the right of secession, and to scout the idea of coercion.] and yet, at the same time, the Administration was secretly preparing to relieve Fort Sumpter. The speaker defended the firing on the fort as an act of self-defence on the part of the South, and threw the whole responsibilities of the war upon the Republican party. While he was belaboring the Administration for the arbitrary arrests, a man in the centre of the hall called out: "Why not

ARREST MR. SEWARD

while he is in the State?" The proposition was received with tumultuous cheers and laughter. In conclusion, Mr. FLANDERS reprobated the whole policy of the present Administration, including the Conscription act and Mr. CHASE's financial projects, characterizing them all as efforts toward a centralization of power, and eventually to despotism.

Mr. R. S. THARIN then made a brief peace speech.

SPEECH OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

At the conclusion of Mr. THARIN's speech there were loud calls for GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who came forward amid great cheering, and made a characteristic address. He declared himself a Copperhead in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the laws. It was not a copperhead that tempted Eve in the Garden of Eden, but a black snake. [Applause.] It was the greatest burlesque on free speech that he had ever seen for two or three thousand men to put one out for disagreeing with a speaker. That was the greatest burlesque on free speech he had ever seen. [Applause and laughter.] He stood here to-night to defend that much-abused animal—the donkey—which had been alluded to by Mr. THARIN. In his travels over the world he had not often seen another animal show as much sagacity as a real donkey. [Laughter.] He was here to-night to

Continued on Eighth Page.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Columbia and Geo. Cromwell.

LATER NEWS FROM PORT HUDSON.

Junction of Gens. Banks' and Augur's Forces.

THE STRONGHOLD INVESTED

THE MORTAR FLEET AT WORK.

REBEL SUPPLIES CUT OFF.

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BARTON, from New-Orleans, May 28, and steamship *George Cromwell*, Capt. POST, May 27, arrived yesterday morning.

At 3¼ o'clock of the 28th, the *Columbia* passed barks *Alice Provost* and *Scandinavian* at anchor at Southwest Pass.

On Saturday, 30th, at 2 P. M., off Sand Key, passed steamship *Star of the South*, from New-Orleans, 27th, going to Key West.

On Friday, May 29, off Tortugas, the *George Cromwell* exchanged signals with steamship *Geo. Washington*, for New-Orleans.

The *Era* of the 27th says:

"We have authentic information which enables us to state that the forces of Major-Gen. BANKS have formed a junction with those of Gen. AUGUR, and are in the rear of Port Hudson.

In fact, that stronghold of the enemy is closely besieged and hemmed in by our troops, so that in all probability there is no chance for the rebels to escape.

Gen. BANKS moved down the Red River with his army, making Simmsport his rendezvous, whence he crossed the Mississippi to Bayou Sara. Thence he moved down to Port Hudson, uniting with Gen. AUGUR, who moved up from Baton Rouge.

Col. GRIERSON, with his celebrated cavalry, is cooperating in the investment of Port Hudson.

The gunboats had steam up, and were ready to move on Sunday. We understand that the mortar fleet opened fire on Sunday night, inflicting considerable damage upon the enemy, and silencing several of his guns.

The close investment of Port Hudson, of course, cuts off the enemy's supplies entirely, and as he is believed to have been short of provisions previously, we think the speedy fall of this stronghold is insured, even if Gen. BANKS should not order an assault of the works.

The unsuccessful attempt of the enemy to defeat the division of Gen. AUGUR, before its junction with Gen. BANKS' army, indicates, in our opinion, his weakness, and the certainty that whenever the blow is struck it will prove effective, or that a continuance of the investment will necessitate the unconditional surrender of the enemy.

Our loss in the battle of the 22d is stated at 19 killed, 80 wounded, and a few missing.

The Confederate loss far exceeded ours."

In its issue of the 28th the *Era* says:

"We learn from an authentic source that the army before Port Hudson is in a satisfactory position, and that everything promises fair for an important and successful close of the campaign against that stronghold of the rebels.

We hope, during the day, to be able to lay before our readers more definite intelligence, but advise them, meantime, to possess their souls in patience."

The *Era* has the following respecting the arrest of EX-GOV. MOORE:

"We learn that a little while before the battle of Bisland, a man named HYMAN, living near Alexandria, was conscripted by an enrolling officer named ROBINSON, and placed in camp against his wishes, as one of the conscripts, or drafted militia, of Louisiana. HYMAN employed a lawyer named RHINE to take up the case, and the latter had ROBINSON, the enrolling officer, brought before a Court, to show by what authority he held HYMAN. ROBINSON answered that he had received orders from Gen. WYCKE. WYCKE was then brought before the Court, who, in his defence, alleged that he acted under orders of THOMAS O. MOORE.

The persistent Attorney then had Gov. MOORE arrested and brought to the bar. The Governor claimed to have acted in pursuance of a law passed by the Louisiana Legislature, at its recent session at Shreveport. But Mr. RHINE established to the satisfaction of the Court that there had been no quorum of the Legislature at the time this law was alleged to have been passed, and consequently there was no power to pass such a law, or any other.

Mr. RHINE is reported to have spoken in very plain terms to the Court of Gov. MOORE's actions since he has been Chief Magistrate of this State, and told the latter to his face that he was the 'destroyer and murderer of families.'

The result of the trial was that THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor of Louisiana, having acted without authority of law, in conscripting complainant, was placed under $5,000 bonds to keep the peace, and HYMAN was released."

BANKS' ADVANCE UPON PORT HUDSON.

Arrival at Simmesport, on the Atchafalaya—Condition of Brashear City—Gen. Banks Down on Speculators—Bayou Navigation—Haul of Contrabands—Breakdown of Slavery—Grand Movement Ahead.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SIMMESPORT, ON THE ATCHAFALAYA,
Thursday Morning, May 21, 1863.

We left New-Orleans on the morning of Tuesday, 19th, for Brashear City, and being joined by Gen. BANKS and Staff at the latter place, the same evening, on board the *St. Maurice*, Capt. BROWN, started early the next morning (the 20th), for Simmesport, where we have just arrived.

The news which had reached us in New-Orleans, immediately before leaving, respecting the successes of Col. DAVIS, of the First Texas Cavalry, and Brig.-Gen. DUDLEY, by which the last communications of the rebels at Port Hudson with the interior had been so materially damaged, had raised our hopes to the zenith; and if there was any feeling of regret mingled with the anticipations which everybody indulged, of a triumphal march against the enemy, it was simply that they might be off before we reached them. People seem to forget two very important things: 1st, that we have enormous distances to get over in this war—and second, that armies are not things to be tossed about from hand to hand like a juggler's ball. It was not not exactly *known* what we were going to do, but it was shrewdly *guessed*—(and, as the event will be matter of history long before this reaches you, I presume there is no harm in mentioning it here)—that we were setting out to mass our forces and make a clean and final sweep of Port Hudson and the Mississippi River.

CONDITION OF BRASHEAR CITY.

This hitherto quiet place, called a "city"—nobody knows why, as there is not a single street in it—has become, within the last few weeks, a spot of some importance. At all hours vessels are seen arriving, and crowded down to the water's edge with huge bales of precious cotton and hogsheads of sugar. The way the swarthy negroes tumble them over on the wharf is a miniature picture of what one remembers the levee of New-Orleans in its palmiest days. Beside these treasures, we saw on the road, between New-Orleans and Brashear City, thousands of captured horses and cattle turned out to graze, in inclosures that skirted the railway for miles.

The exact amount of treasure taken from the enemy I know not; but I have been well informed, and can readily believe, from what I have seen, that the confiscated property already here, and on the road to us, cannot be less than between four and five millions—*more than enough to pay the expenses of the whole campaign.*

One good feature about this, too, and one which Uncle Sam ought to notice, is that all these good things belong to *him*, and not to the infernal harpies and Jew speculators who are allowed to hang about an army, instead of being hanged.

One chief source of Gen. BANKS' power is, that he not only keeps his own hands clean, but insists upon having no dirty-handed people about him, if he knows it. One of the first things that met my delighted gaze in front of the office of Lieut.-Col. CHANDLER, Assistant Quartermaster at Brashear, was the following placard:

NOTICE.

The purchase, sale or shipment of the products of the country west of the Atchafalaya and Red Rivers by any *private* parties is forbidden by Gen. BANKS. No previous contracts are valid.

This is hitting the right nail on the head. It is really not exaggerating when I affirm that had the spirit of the above order been literally enforced everywhere, since the war began, this horrible record of carnage and misery would have ceased one year ago. The whole system has been rotten to the core. We have been attempting the ridiculous task of filling a sieve with water. Our armies have been knocking down the enemy only to see them set up again, like nine-pins, by the hands of rascally Northern speculators. The belly was the only part of the rebels by which we could get at their understanding, and we have been permitting schemers to come and help us *starve* them out by *feeding* them! But Gen. BANKS has pretty effectually blocked the game, and you will soon hear the stupendous results of his proceedings.

BAYOU NAVIGATION.

The dexterity of the pilots who conduct large steamers like the *St. Maurice* and *Empire Parish* up these narrow, winding bayous, is perfectly marvelous. The current is swift—the banks on each side lined with live oaks and other heavy timber—the turns sometimes so sharp and narrow as scarcely to admit the vessel's length by actual measurement, and yet, on the darkest night, these men will take their huge snorting monsters safely through this labyrinth of water-courses branching off right and left, plunging apparently into the deep recesses of interminable forests, and with snags protruding in every direction, invisible to the unaccustomed eye, but each one mapped down in the memory of the pilot.

Now and then, however, a case will present itself to baffle any amount of skill, when—in such narrow channels as the Courtableu—two enormous trees stand as sentinels on each side, and at so short a distance apart that a vessel *cannot* pass. "In such cases"—as an officer of the *Laurel Hill*, who had her paddle boxes torn off, jocosely said to me—"since the live oaks *won't* give way, something else *must*."

HAUL OF CONTRABANDS.

Near the mouth of the Courtableu we saw a negro hailing us, and, on taking him up, heard that at a plantation five or six miles further up, we should find his master and three negroes who had just returned from Port Hudson the same day. We stopped at the plantation and found precisely what he told us. It was the estate of JOHN and JOEL MILLS, both of whom were at home, and the one who had just returned from Port Hudson was brought on board with the three negroes to Gen. BANKS. What information was elicited from them I know not, as the interview was private.

In after conversation with one of the negroes, however, I learned that the forces at Port Hudson had been reduced very much, and that they were suffering great privations; but that their armament remained as before, and was very strong. He had also heard that MAGRUDER, with 10,000 men, was on his way from Shreveport to Alexandria, but it was not believed among us. Indeed, in their present temper, our troops would relish nothing better than to see MAGRUDER have temerity enough to come within their reach.

BREAKDOWN OF SLAVERY.

The scene presented, as we landed at the plantation of the Messrs. MILLS, was highly interesting and instructive. About three dozen negroes, of all ages and sexes, came running down to the vessel, right in front of their master and mistress, who were seated on the piazza, and commenced planning how to come off. Several jumped on board, and one with the fleetness of a greyhound kept up with the steamer a long way, and was, at last, taken up. As they came on board, they shouted to those who were left: "Neber mind, you can all come on by de next boat—women, children and all."

To those who are present at such scenes—and they are the same throughout the whole South, wherever our arms are established, or even approaching—it is quite inconceivable how people in the North can be yet deluding themselves into the hope of seeing Slavery retained on this continent; and even reestablished on its original basis. Why, the wildest vagaries and dreams of lunacy itself could go no further.

GRAND MOVEMENT AHEAD.

This little nook which, on our arrival two or three days ago, had the unbroken solitude almost of a primeval forest, is now a vast and busy camping-ground. A large portion of our forces are already here, and the remainder momentarily expected. We move immediately. Where we are going and what to do will probably be fully detailed in my next; and I hope, by God's blessing, to send you some of the most joyous news that has reached the North for a long time. The troops are all in excellent health and spirits, and the weather singularly propitious.

NEMO.

Arrival at Bayou Sara—Glorious News from Grant and Dudley—An Important Augury—Port Hudson Doomed and the Mississippi Opened—Guerrillas at Work.

BAYOU SARA, La., Friday, May 22, 1863.

I have just arrived here from Simmesport, and find everything in the highest state of glee and excitement. Events crowd so thickly upon each other that it is really difficult to keep the "run" of them.

On going on board the *Empire Parish* this evening, I found Col. HOLABIRD, the very efficient and gentlemanly Quartermaster of this department in close confab with Gen. ANDREWS (Gen. BANKS' Chief of Staff,) and Gen. DWIGHT—the latter of whom had just returned from GRANT's army. He brought the intelligence that Gen. GRANT had captured 30,000 prisoners and 70 pieces of artillery below Vicksburgh, and that the reduction of that place was an immediate and moral certainty.

We were just hurrahing over this when we heard that Brig.-Gen. DUDLEY had yesterday (the 21st) encountered the enemy in the rear of Port Hudson, fought them for several hours, and *retained possession of the field*. He says, jocosely, in his dispatch, that the people thereabouts say that he was "whipped"—but all he knows is that he gave them more than they gave him, and *holds the ground*. The full particulars I have not been able, in the excessive hurry of this dispatch, to obtain for you.

We were just having another hurrah over this when news came that Port Hudson was seen to-day in flames, and that the rebels were supposed to be evacuating the place. Many rejoiced at this, but I confess that my delight was somewhat mingled with chagrin. I did hope, and do yet hope, that they will not escape so easily. That Port Hudson and Vicksburgh *must* be ours was a fore gone conclusion in my mind. The only question was how to get them and their garrisons as well. But whether we get them or not is immaterial in the end. Every man forced into the interior is another mouth to feed and another body to clothe, and the larger the number the greater the source of ultimate weakness to the rebels.

The next two days will be pregnant with stirring events. WEITZEL's division, which was the last to arrive, is already coming into this place, and tomorrow I hope to see the whole army advance and take absolute possession of a stronghold that has been so long a thorn in our side. With the fall of Port Hudson, leaving our army and navy free to go against Vicksburgh, (if GRANT has not taken that already,) the opening of the whole Mississippi River is a *fait accompli*, and a deathblow given to the rebellion.

GUERRILLAS AT WORK.

The Captain of the *Laurel Hill* has just informed me that, in going up the Atchafalaya River, to-day, he met the *Louisana Belle*, which had just been fired into by twenty mounted guerrillas, wounding the Captain, ALEXANDER, so severely in the neck that he is not expected to live, and also twelve of a detachment of the Fourth Massachusetts, who were on board, and one of whom, it is thought, will not recover. The accounts of the behavior of this detachment are not very flattering. They were in a position to screen themselves well, by the large quantity of cotton bales on board, and to bring down every one of the rascally marauders; but, instead of that, they merely thought of hiding themselves. This horrible system of cowardly butchery will not cease until every guerrilla taken is mercilessly strung up to the first tree by the river side. These villains are not soldiers; why should we bestow upon them an honorable death?

AN AUGURY.

While coming down the river to day, on board the *Gen. Banks*, (ominously good name,) from Simmesport, the sky suddenly became overcast with an inky blackness, and everything denoted the approach of one of those storms known only, I believe, to the Mississippi River and the tropics. "Do you see dat storm a coming, Sir?" said WILLIAM, the black pilot, a majestic specimen of an old darkey. "Yes," I replied, "what of it?"

"Well, Sir, dat means dat Port Hudson is a going to be taken. I neber knew any great victory come to the Union without a big storm coming afore."

I did not quite see the logic of the thing, nor did I stop to weigh the truth of the assertion; and yet I felt a sort of undefined pleasure in the honest old fellow's prognostication.

As soon as we arrived at Bayou Sara, the news of GRANT's victory, and DUDLEY's, and the conflagration of Port Hudson, all filled old WILLIAM with the greatest glee. "Didn't I tell you, Sir, dat storm would bring good news?" he asked me, triumphantly rubbing his hand.

I don't know what effect the storm of to-day will have upon Port Hudson, but I do believe that the *storming* it is to undergo, in the next day or two, will bring it to subjection. Gen. BANKS' plan for reducing it is one of the grandest ever conceived. It is going to be attacked in two opposite directions by the river, and the same by land, and nothing but a miracle can now prevent its falling. This I can safely tell you, for you will know the result almost as soon as you know the programme.

Tell your readers that the Mississippi is virtually opened already, and I shall be disappointed if my next letter does not reach you by the way of Cincinnati instead of New-Orleans.

As I write, (3 A. M. Saturday,) the loud and continous report of cannon makes the windows of our vessel shake even at this distance—12 miles. We go tomorrow to take part in the fray.

NEMO.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a complete list of the casualties on our side in the battles of the 22d ult. in the rear of Port Hudson:

KILLED.

F. D. Ingersoll, Co. A, 116th New-York.
C. Scammell, Co. A, 116th New-York.
W. W. White, Co. A, 116th New-York.
Sergt. James Forbes, Co. A, 116th New-York.
Louis Gram, Co. D, 116 N. Y.
J. Germain, Co. D, 116 N. Y.
Geo Funk, Co. E, 116 N. Y.
H. Winell, Co. G, 116 N. Y.
Gus. Riddle, Co. H, 116 N. Y.
A. H. Chamberlain, Co. H, 116th New-York.
J. Weeks, Co. H, 116 N. Y.
Corp. Sandford Thomas, Co. I, 116th New-York.
Geo. W. Blanchard, Co. I, 116th New-York.
Bernard DeCamp, Co. A, 2d Louisiana.
Jacques Roy, Co F, 2d La.
Kumas McDonald, Co. K, 2d Louisiana.
Edmund E. Barnard, Co. C, 48th Massachusetts.
Benj. Crowell, Co. E, 48th Massachusetts.
Ord.-Sergt. Fred O'Donnell, Battery G, 5th U. S. Art.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded.

A. Hammond, Co. F—foot.
C. Sherman, Co. F—arm.
Corp. Ira Horton, Co. F—mortally.
J. Chieterly, Co. F—fingers.
Corp. J. Myers, Co. G—elbow.
A. E. Ames, Co. K—neck.
W. Tice, Co. K—hand.
Wm. Page, Co. E.
Sgt. J. M. Carter, Co. D—foot.
Corp. W. Holden, Co. D—arm.
F. Hoverland, Co. F—sh'lder.
D. Wright, Co. F—heel.
L. C. Trevett, Co. A—leg.
Jared Hughitt, Co. I—hand, slightly.
L. Klein, Co. H—arm, sli'tly.
Andrew Berger, Co. I—arm, slightly.
J. S. Roberts, Co. A—sli'tly.
Sergt. L. S. Oatman, Co. A—spent ball.
P. K. Koof, Co. H—in face.
Henry Pries, Co. H—lip, slightly.
G. A. Atwater, Co. F—face, slightly.
Fred. Richards, Co. H—arm, badly.
N. J. Swift, Co. A.
Corp. F. M. Judson, Co. K—bowels.
L. Pearson, Co. I—legs.
O. Brindley, Co. F—foot.
Philip Schumaker, Co. D—bowels.
Frank Carr, Co. A—head.
N. Carr, Co. A—knee.
A. Gottschalk, Co A—slight.
Peter Nash, Co. H—groin.
John Smith, Co. I—slightly.
Ira J. Pratt, Co. I—side.
J. A. Rockwood, Co. F—sl'tly.
Wm. Putnam, Co. I—hand.
A. Kinney, Co. H—neck, badly.
Second Lieut. Vorusky, Co. E—mortally.
A. E. Ames, Co. K—neck.
Sergt. Sam Leonard, Co. A—arm, slightly.
Martin Dunub, Co. I—ankle
Andrew Wolfe, Co. A—badly.
J. O'Keefe, Co. E—slightly.
A. M. Williams, Co. A—arm, badly.
Corp. Robt. B. Foote, Co. A—three fingers shot off.

Total, 44.

SECOND LOUISIANA.

Lieut.-Col. Chas. Everett—bullet.
Geo. Baker, Co. F—slightly.
J. Brill, Co. A—slightly.
Henry Haengen, Co. A.
John Ettinger, Co. A.
Delzir Mervaux, Co. A.
Pablo Velasco, Co. I.
A. Rivette, Co. I.
Wm. Hornsby, Co. I.
John Moas, Co. B—mortally.
A. Bechman, Co. A—in leg.

Total—11 wounded in the Second Louisiana.

FORTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Chris. Rogers, Co. D—inter.
Sam Perkins, Co. A—head.
M. Mahoney, Co. F—run over
E. L. Rogers, Co. D—head.
J. H. Walton, Co A—head.
Corp. J. D. Little, Co. A—wrist
Sergt. J. Nolan, Co. 1—head
Sam. E. Brown, Co. A.

Several were missing, but some were seen making for Baton Rouge.

FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Thos. Green, Battery G.
E. Miller, Battery G—slight.
John A. Finney, Co. D, 6th Illinois cavalry—foot
1st. Lt. F. M. Norcross, Co. D, 30th Mass.—foot
Nelson Wentworth, Co. F, 30th Mass.—stepped on by a horse.
James Blatchford, Co. K, 30th Massachusetts—head.
E. V. Huse, Co. D, 30th Massachusetts—head
John B. Norwood, Co. K, 30th Massachusetts—head.
Frank Sebastian, 2d Vermont Battery—head.
David Sweenier, 2d Vermont Battery—heel.
W. S. Clark, Bat. G—leg amp
Joseph Hopfler, Godfrey's cavalry—thigh.
Robert A. Green, Co. A, 49th Massachusetts—ankle.
Lieut Joseph Tucker, of Chapin's Staff, Co. D, 49th Massachusetts—right leg amputated.
John B. Space, Co. A, 49th Massachusetts—leg.
S. Kettles, Co. I, 49th Massachusetts—hand.
Thomas Douglas, 18th New-York Battery—hand.
W. A. Bush, Co. K, 161st—leg.

This makes the entire casualties on our side 19 killed and 80 wounded.

But few are missing.

A CARD FROM GEN. ULLMAN.

HEADQUARTERS BRIG.-GEN. ULLMANN,
MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, May 25, 1863.

To the Editor of the Era:

SIR: Many of the officials, civil and military, in this Department, seem not yet to have discovered what the established policy of the Government is as to arming colored men. The following is a sample of the efforts made by many to prevent my executing the orders of the Government.

Extract from a report made to me by Capt. E. GUYKE, Fifth United States Volunteers, dated the 24th inst.:

Last evening, at 9 o'clock, one of my men, JOSEPH GRIFFON, whom I had sent to the Parish of St. Bernard, for the purpose of bringing here forty men who had notified me of their wish to join the Fifth United States Volunteers, and who left here on the 22d, has returned, submitting to me the following report:

Arriving at the Parish of St. Bernard, I was arrested and conducted before the Provost-Marshal, who, using violent invectives against the organization of colored troops, declared that not a single colored man should leave his district with the intention of enrolling himself—saying, that "God had made the black to work on sugar and cotton, and not to be soldiers." The recruits I had made were instantly sent to plantations, and I was brought a prisoner under guard to Gen. Dow, who set me at liberty.

Respectfully, J. GRIFFON.

The name of this man is Capt. S. W. SAWYER, Ninth Connecticut Volunteers. He shall have the satisfaction of having his name known throughout the loyal States of this Union.

I have been instructed by the Secretary of War to report to him all such cases. I shall do so.

It remains to see which will change first the views or positions of these men.

I am, Sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

DANIEL ULLMANN, Brig.-Gen. Com.

Mariner's Temple.

At the session of the New-York Baptist Association, now convened in this City, a very interesting letter was read by Rev J. R. STEWARD, Pastor of the First Baptist Mariner's Church, in which it was stated that the place of worship previously occupied had been disposed of, on account of its ineligible location, and the commodious church edifice corner of Henry and Oliver streets had been purchased; that a debt of $13,000 had been incurred, which amount, having been divided into one hundred and thirty parts, was already diminished by $4,000. An earnest desire was expressed that speedily the entire indebtedness might be canceled, and the valuable property secured *forever* to the cause of the sailor. A worthier object could scarcely be presented to the benevolence of the public, and it is hoped that such a response will be made at once to the call for funds as shall enable this working Church to prosecute still more extensively its mission of love.

Perhaps no religious organization, supported at so small a cost of money, can present such a table of results for one year as that furnished by this church:

Number of visits to seamen and others	6,941
Number of visits to vessels and boarding-houses	2,190
Number of persons induced to attend meetings	3,051
Number of prayer meetings and addresses	206
Number of hopeful conversions and backsliders reclaimed	42
Number of signers to temperance pledge	54
Number of pages of tracts, books and religious papers distributed	376,282
Number of Bibles furnished to the destitute	1,723
Number of vessels supplied with religious reading	237

Besides the above the church holds its regular meetings every day and evening during the year.

The church, from all sources outside, has received in money only $356 56, while its benevolent contributions have amounted to $474 56.

Can the merchants of this city do a better service to the cause of morality and religion than to help with their money such a church to free itself from debt.

A meeting to consider the claims of seamen will be held on Thursday evening, at the Mariner's Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry-streets. Addresses will be made by sailors, Rev. Dr. T. D. ANDERSON, and others.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

TWO DAYS LATER BY THE PERSIA.

Comments of the English Press on Gen. Hooker's Defeat.

The Alleged Recruiting in Ireland for Our Army.

The Agent Discovered to be a Swindler.

Excitement About the Destruction of British Property by the Alabama.

The Government Called upon to Put a Stop to her Depredations.

How Lord Brougham Maintains his Neutrality.

PROGRESS OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Cunard Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, and Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived here early yesterday morning. She brings only two days later intelligence than that received by the *Jura* viâ Cape Race.

The Inman steamer *Edinburgh*, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 20th, and from Queenstown on the 21st ultimo, also arrived yesterday.

The steamship *Persia* reports as follows: On the 24th of May, at 10:18 A. M., twelve miles west of Fastnel, passed steamship *Europa*; 26th, at 6 A. M., lat. 50 45, lon. 21, passed bark *Arbitrator*; 28th, at 11:30 A. M., lat. 47 14, lon. 37 34, passed American ship *James Foster, Jr.*

The *Glasgow* called at Queenstown at about 8½ o'clock on the evening of the 21st, and reached Liverpool at 3 A. M. on the 23d.

The *New-York* arrived at Southampton, and the *City of Manchester* at Queenstown on the evening of the 22d.

The United States steam corvette *Mohican* was at St. Vincents on the 2d of May.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

GEN. HOOKER'S DEFEAT.

The London journals of the 23d all comment upon HOOKER's retreat across the Rappahannock.

The London *Times* remarks that operations preceded by more than the usual gasconading have been followed by the usual miserable failure, and strongly suspects that Gen. HOOKER was so disabled as to make the defeat of SEDGWICK rather an opportune excuse for retiring than a real disappointment. SEDGWICK's corps was driven across the river on the night of Monday, and on Tuesday morning HOOKER began to follow him. He had left on the field the dead and wounded in the Sunday's battle, which indicates plainly enough that when the Federals were driven back in the last great struggle their retreat was something like a rout. The shattered army consequently had to be withdrawn with the utmost caution, and during the night it succeeded in getting away. The *Times* sees no end to the war but by the slow process of exhaustion either of men or of that real enthusiasm which fights instead of preaches. The next few months must decide whether the war is to end with the present year or to drag on to the close of President LINCOLN's term or later.

The *Daily News* says:

"The campaign south of the Rappahannock must be added to the list of Federal failures, but although Gen. LEE announces a great victory, he does not announce that he has pursued a flying enemy, or that he holds a foot of ground more than he did when HOOKER began to move."

The *Star* says the honest confession of disaster would be more dignified on the part of Mr. STANTON than the silly statement of retreat from prudential considerations, or the more authoritative announcement that offensive operations will be speedily resumed. It is only in moments of disaster or disappointment there rises a general call for FREMONT and the black brigades. The black brigades are filling up, and FREMONT will have his day.

The *Herald* says HOOKER had no alternative but to retreat.

The *Morning Post* observes that the Southern Generals have been censured for not following up their victories. Considering the difficulties of replacing men out of a comparatively small population, it does not blame LEE for not renewing the attack on HOOKER's lines, but does not understand how he managed to allow the Federal commander to effect his retreat with such facility.

THE ALLEGED RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

The Cork *Examiner* states that the party who represented himself as an agent empowered to engage a large number of laborers in that country to complete some unfinished line of railways, and who offered the intending emigrants a passage to America on the payment of three-pence, turned out to be a swindler, and had decamped.

THE ALABAMA.

Messrs. CROSHAW & Co., of London, announce in the journals the total destruction by the *Alabama* of the American ships *Nora* and *Louisa Hatch*, with their cargoes, in lat. 1° N., lon. 26° W. The crews were landed on the island of Fernando Noronha, a Brazilian penal settlement. The vessels were bound from England to the East Indies, and both cargoes were shipped by and consigned to British subjects. It is also announced that the cargo of the *Charles Hill*, also destroyed by the *Alabama*, was British property. Loud calls were being made upon the British Government to take instant action in the matter.

WHOSE OX IS GORED NOW?

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: We have this moment received advices of the total destruction of the American ships *Nora* and *Louisa Hatch*, together with their cargoes, while on their passage hence to the East Indies, having been set on fire by direction of Capt. SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, when in lat. 1° north, long. 26° west, who also caused the crews to be landed on the island of Fernando Noronha. Both cargoes were shipped by and consigned to British subjects. Capt. SEMMES, therefore, no longer respects British property. Does not his unjustifiable interference with the trade of this country and her possessions demand the immediate attention of our Government?

We are, Sir, yours, most respectfully,

GEORGE CROSHAW & CO.

No. 116 FENCHURCH-STREET, E. C., May 22.

P. S.—Fernando Noronha belongs to Brazil, and is a penal settlement.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT MOBILE.

THE CAUSE OF HIS REMOVAL.

In the House of Commons, on May 18, Mr. WARNER asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there was any truth in a report of the removal of Mr. MAGEE, late British Vice-Consul at Mobile; whether any conduct inconsistent with neutrality had been alleged against him; and whether his removal had been demanded or suggested by the American Government.

Mr. LAYARD said that when the blockade of certain ports was established by the Government of the United States, full liberty was given to English vessels-of-war to pass through the blockade, and to communicate with those ports, but it was on the distinct understanding that they should only be employed on official business, and that they should not engage in any commercial transactions. Mr. MAGEE was not the British Vice-Consul at Mobile, but from 1861 he had acted as Consul, in the absence of the Consul from his post. On the 12th of November Mr. MAGEE communicated to Mr. COPPEL his intention to send away a large amount of specie, but he made no mention of the fact to Lord LYONS. After more than a month, Lord LYONS, when he came to hear of it, telegraphed to Mr. MAGEE to stop the transaction, but, as Mr. MAGEE alleged, the telegram was received on the same day that he had shipped the specie, but after he had done it. For twelve days afterwards, during which Mr. MAGEE was in communication with Lord LYONS, writing dispatches to him, he made no mention of the fact of the English vessel, the *Vesuvius*, having come in, and of his having shipped a large sum of money on board of her. *As soon as the transaction was brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, they at once dismissed Mr. Magee from his post.* They felt that his conduct was not becoming of the agent of a neutral State, and that the fact of his not having made any mention of the subject to Lord LYONS, and not having waited till he received some communication from Lord LYONS, rendered him so open to grave censure that there was no course open to them but to remove him from his post. At that time no demand and no representations had been made by the American Government on the subject, but he hoped the House would feel that Her Majesty's Government had done no more than their duty in at once marking their sense of Mr. MAGEE's conduct. [Hear, hear.]

Sir J. FERGUSSON asked whether money which had been placed on board one of Her Majesty's ships was not the interest due to British subjects on the Alabama State bonds, and whether it was not placed on board Her Majesty's ship because it was the only means of conveyance. He wished to know, too, *whether other Consular agents had not taken the same course without being visited in a similar manner.*

Mr. LAYARD said he did not know to what uses the money was destined. Some said it was to pay the interest on those bonds, others that it was intended to purchase privateers in Europe. It was quite evident that the United States Government having admitted our vessels into their blockaded ports on the strict understanding that they should engage in none but official business, *it was a point of honor that that understanding should be adhered to.* [Hear, hear.] He did not know what other Consuls might have done, but he felt certain that in this case the Government had taken the right course. [Hear.]

THE ANGLO-REBEL NAVY.

A NEW STEAMER LAUNCHED.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, May 22.

On Tuesday, there was launched from the building yard of Messrs. THOMSON, GOVAN, a steamer intended to replace in Messrs. HUTCHINSON's line the Ardrishaig boat *Iona*, which was sold and subsequently sunk in the Clyde, in the Autumn of last year. The new boat, which is also called the *Iona*, is in every way fitted to succeed the well-earned popularity of her predecessor. She is 245 feet in length, and her draught of water, after the engines have been put on board, is expected to be about four feet. She will be propelled by oscillating engines of 150 horse power. The accommodation for passengers will be of a very superior description. In addition to the usual cabin and steerage, both of which will be fitted up in excellent style, there is a spacious saloon on deck 180 feet in length, the aft and forward portions of which are intended for cabin and steerage passengers respectively. The roof of this saloon will be available as a promenade throughout its entire length. It is expected that the new *Iona* will be ready to go on the station in about a month. [*It was rumored yesterday that this steamer had also been purchased for the Nassau trade.*]

A STEAMER PURCHASED.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

We understand that the *Gem*, another of the new steamers on the Rothesay passage, has changed hands, and will shortly follow in the direction taken by so many of her colleagues. By the latest news we observe that the steamer *Eagle*, long known on the Rothesay station, has again succeeded in running the blockade—having made altogether five trips. Intelligence is now and then received from officers and seamen on board the blockade runners, in the form of remittances to their friends; one officer has sent £500, and a seaman £40. It is usual for the men to speculate on their own account, from 200 to 300 per cent. being a strong inducement for them to risk what they have to spare.

THE GIRAFFE, ETC.

From the Liverpool Post, May 22.

This fine steamer, like most of our "crack" boats employed running the blockade, has been transferred to the Confederate flag, and made her *début* last voyage as the *Robert F. Lee*. She has been purchased by parties, it is reported, in Wilmington, and is regularly employed running between that port and Bermuda. She has been singularly fortunate, having made over nine or ten trips to Wilmington alone. Bermuda is fast becoming as great a rendezvous for blockade-runners as Nassau and Havana, as the *Robert F. Lee*, *Merrimac*, *Beauregard*, *Cornubia* and *Columbia* make it their headquarters, trading regularly between it and Wilmington, and, in spite of the existing blockade, keeping up a regular and systematic communication between the two ports. The *Jane Gardener*, which arrived in the river on Monday, from Bermuda, brought 300 bales cotton, being part of the cargo of one of these steamers.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

From the London Times, May 23.

At a meeting of the Central Committee for the Relief of Irish Distress, held yesterday, the Chairman read a letter from Judge DALY, of New-York, and Mr. BELL, forwarding contributions to the amount of £5,000, in aid of the objects of the Committee. There were also other subscriptions received, which, with the sums already mentioned, made a total of £5,833 5s. 7d.

LORD BROUGHAM.

At the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in London on the 22d inst., it was stated that Lord BROUGHAM had declined to take the chair on the ground that such a course was merely consistent with the neutrality which every one ought to observe in the contest now going on in America.

LETTER FROM MR. ADAMS TO THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, May 21.

SIR: I am directed by the President of the United States to acknowledge, on his behalf, the reception of the proceedings of a special meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society of the 19th of January last, which were duly transmitted to him through the medium of this Legation. It gives him pleasure to observe that these proceedings are distinguished by an earnest desire that peace may now and forever be preserved between the United States and Great Britain; that the union of his own country, which is the bulwark of its safety, may be maintained, and especially that it may not be overthrown so as to give room to a new nation, to be founded on the corner-stone of human slavery. I am further instructed to say, that the justice of these sentiments, as well as the confidence in the President, which is expressed in the proceedings, would entitle the subjects of Great Britain who constituted this meeting, to a special, grateful and fervent notice on his part. His sentiments on the subjects involved have, however, been so fully expressed in replies which have been made to the workingmen of Manchester, to the citizens of London assembled at Exeter Hall on the evening of the 29th of January last, and to the citizens of Bradford that, instead of repetition, he prays that you will consider the spirit expressed in them as equally entertained in the present case.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

M. Boucicault's Version of the Jordan and Gibbon Case.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR: I have been desired by my legal advisers to reserve any public reply I might have to the calumnies in circulation concerning me until Mr. JORDAN's case appeared before the tribunals; but I cannot endure any further delay in publishing the following statement. I have no wish to conceal or disguise any imprudence I may have committed, but I deny most indignantly the guilty imputations and disgraceful acts laid to my charge. In July, 1861, Mr. and Mrs. JORDAN arrived in London from New-Orleans, and from that time until the Summer of 1862 they were received on the most intimate footing in my family. It soon became apparent that they lived very unhappily, in consequence, as Mrs. JORDAN told my wife, of a connexion which her husband had formed with another lady, a matter which subsequently became notorious. In May, 1862, Mrs. JORDAN left her home, and sought refuge in the house of a friend. I was the means of inducing her to return, and of effecting a reconciliation. In June I opened Drury-lane Theatre, and by Mr. JORDAN's desire I gave his wife an engagement; I did so at the suggestion also of Mrs. BOUCICAULT, who entertained sympathy for her position, and requested me to pay her every attention in my power. This engagement Mr. JORDAN stated at the trial was without his consent and against his wish—that he was opposed to it and to any intimacy with me at this time. This is wholly untrue. During the season he came almost nightly behind the scenes, and sat with me and my friends in my room, dined at my house, and exhibited every evidence of intimacy and confidence. After the performances I usually gave them seats in my carriage, and left them at their door in passing. When he did not come I invariably escorted her in my carriage to her door. This continued until the end of July, when I heard that he had expressed some suspicions respecting my relations with the lady. I immediately begged her to resign her engagement, and she consented to do so. On the following day she informed me that Mr. JORDAN refused to allow her to leave the theatre, alleging that he was at the time without any permanent engagement, and she must stay where she was. Subsequently to this Mr. JORDAN continued to visit the theatre as usual, sought my society, dined at my house, I took them home in my carriage as before, Mr. JORDAN generally preferring to ride on the box; and in his absence I escorted her, as it had been my custom to do. I regret to say I did not tell Mrs. BOUCICAULT of these suspicions respecting me, as I did not wish to give her anxiety or trouble at the time, and I did not think them seriously entertained. A few weeks after this I was informed by the lady that after a dispute, unhappily not unfrequent, her husband had ordered her to leave his lodgings, as he felt convinced of her guilty relations with me. She begged him not to cast that opprobrium upon her, or to give her the means to go to America, where her parents resided. He refused it, and told her to seek what assistance she wanted from me. On learning of this, I wrote to Mr. JORDAN, remonstrating with him on his conduct, but assuring him that if he persisted in it, I neither could nor would allow his wife to be reduced to want; that he left me no alternative but to retain her in the theatre, but if she preferred to return to her parents, that I would give her the means to do so. I added that I did this after consulting with my wife, and had written to inform him of my intentions lest my motives might be misrepresented or misconstrued. To this letter I received no answer. By my advice Mrs. JORDAN, on leaving her husband, went to apartments in Pall-mall, where he and she had previously lodged. She wrote to her husband to inform him where she was to be found. I continued, as before, to escort her to her door nightly after the performances. I did so without secrecy, in my own carriage, and as publicly as I could. This was my first imprudence. Mr. JORDAN had, it seems, been watching night after night in the hope of seeing me enter the house, but had been disappointed. On the night in question she had begged me to lend her some books; so, after leaving her door, I drove round to my chambers in King-street, St. James', and returned immediately with the works. I had scarcely entered the hall when I heard a knock at the door. Presuming it was one of the lodgers in the house, and fearing my presence even in the hall might cause some remark, I withdrew to let them pass. Mr. JORDAN entered. He showed neither anger nor excitement, and exhibited no violence whatever; had he done so I should have followed him into his wife's room, toward which he went. His remark was: "I only desire to see Mr. BOUCICAULT, that he may be identified," or words to that effect. I was unaware of the circumstances that followed, and that Col. GIBBON or any one else had been mixed up in the affair until after Mr. JORDAN had been removed. I am quite aware how injudicious and imprudent my conduct was under the circumstances, and, in my desire to shield the lady's reputation, and avoid, if possible, a public scandal on my own account, I contrived to make matters much worse than they need have appeared. Mrs. BOUCICAULT had been ill for some weeks previously, but, on her recovery, I told her candidly what had occurred, and by her conduct toward Mrs. JORDAN subsequently she desired to exhibit her disbelief in the scandal which then became only too notorious. Shortly after this Mrs. JORDAN returned to America, and I afforded her the means to do so. These are the facts for which I have been so severely reprehended. Mr. JORDAN brought an action against Col. GIBBON in order that a scandalous story might go forth to the public, as it has done, without investigation or defence. This trial was not, nor was it intended to be, against the nominal defendant; it was against me, and so contrived that I might suffer all the odium without even the opportunity of reply. If Mr. JORDAN were injured at all it was by me, and I alone was the proper defendant against whom an action migh have been brought. I deny the charges brought against me, and I defy Mr. JORDAN to prove them.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

DION BOUCICAULT.

WESTMINSTER THEATRE, May 18.

Mr. Jordan's Reply.

To this letter Mr. JORDAN has published a rejoinder, of which the following is the essential portion:

"My wife had never appeared on the stage during the five years of our marriage, and accepted the engagement under Mr. BOUCICAULT's management at Drury-lane Theatre in direct opposition to my expressed wishes. It had been my pride to maintain her from my own resources, and we had lived happily together until the time when by her engagement at Drury-lane she had been brought within the influence of Mr. BOUCICAULT. The insinuation that we had previously lived unhappily in consequence of my intimacy with another lady is entirely untrue.

Immediately after my wife's engagement I observed a marked neglect on her part toward our child, toward myself, and her duties as the mistress of our home.

Mr. BOUCICAULT says Mrs. JORDAN left her home in May, 1862, and by my desire he gave her an engagement at Drury-lane Theatre, when he opened it in June of the same year. I deny that Mrs. JORDAN left her home until after her engagement with Mr. BOUCICAULT in June, when the theatre opened for the first time under his management. My constant practice, after my professional duties for the evening were ended, was to bring my wife home from Drury-lane Theatre. Mr. BOUCICAULT says Mrs. JORDAN and myself were in the habit of riding with him to our home, I 'generally preferring to sit on the box.' I reply that he very rarely drove us home. I never sat on the box, except upon one occasion, when, being about to call a cab, Mr. BOUCICAULT said there was plenty of room in his brougham, and offered to drop my wife and myself at our door. On that occasion my wife was accompanied by another lady connected with the theatre. The brougham was constructed to hold only three persons, and I, having just lighted a cigar, volunteered to ride outside. Mr. BOUCICAULT never escorted my wife home with my sanction, or to my knowledge, and the first time I heard of his having done so it gave rise to the trouble and misery which has ensued.

In consequence of information obtained by me I went, about 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d of September, 1862, to Pall-mall, and while standing in front of the house in which my wife was living I saw Mr. BOUCICAULT's brougham drive up to the door and my wife alight from it and enter the house. I saw Mr. BOUCICAULT himself driven round to his chambers in King-street, and the brougham discharged, and in a few minutes afterward Mr. BOUCICAULT walked round to Mrs. JORDAN's residence. He states 'with some books;' my wife's statement was that 'he brought her some figs.'

We have it, therefore, from Mr. BOUCICAULT that he went to my wife's lodgings at 12 o'clock at midnight, on the 3d of September last. My evidence on oath proved that he was admitted, without knocking at the door, by my wife; that she had been watching his coming from her window. 'I had scarcely,' he says, 'entered the hall, when I heard a knock at the door. Presuming it was one of the lodgers in the house, and fearing my presence even in the hall might cause some remark, I withdrew to let them pass.' Mr. BOUCICAULT, therefore, by his statement, lest he should be discovered in the performance of an act of innocent civility to my wife, withdrew himself to the third floor, up two flights of stairs, above the apartments occupied by her, and into the bedroom of the only other lodger in the house, where, according to Col. GIBBON's evidence, he locked himself in, and whence he did not emerge until I had been removed to the Station-house. This was my complaint against Col. GIBBON. Mr. BOUCICAULT states that I manifested 'neither anger nor excitement, and exhibited no violence whatever;' that he heard no disturbance, but he admits he heard a remark by me 'that I only desired 'to see Mr. BOUCICAULT, that he might be identified.' I leave the public to judge the truthfulness of Mr. BOUCICAULT's explanation by the evidence sworn to by Col. GIBBON. According to Mr. BOUCICAULT's statement, he did not hear or know anything of what was taking place, although all that transpired was within 12 inches of the door of his self-made prison. I have never seen nor had communication of any kind with Mr. BOUCICAULT since that night, except that four days after the occurrence I received a letter from him endeavoring to palliate his conduct. Mr. BOUCICAULT says, 'Shortly after this occurrence, (the 3d of September, 1862,) Mrs. JORDAN left for America.' Mrs. JORDAN did leave his theatre, as I believe, under the pretext of going to America, but she remained at an expensive hotel in London without any engagement until February, 1863, (at whose expense may be inferred,) when Mr. BOUCICAULT says in his explanation, 'Mrs. JORDAN returned to America,' and 'I afforded her the means to do so.'

Mr. BOUCICAULT undertakes also to say that 'she (Mrs. JORDAN) wrote to her husband to inform him where she was to be found.' This I utterly deny. After leaving my house, my wife wrote to the nurse having the care of our child to send her (my wife's) trunks to No. 60 Pall-mall, but that on no account was she to inform me where they were to be sent.

Mr. BOUCICAULT states he had no opportunity to defend himself in the action against Col. GIBBON. He was, however, served with a subpœna to attend, on the first notice of trial being given, and every exertion was used to have him subpœnaed for the day when the trial came on. The answer given to my solicitor, who endeavored to subpœna him, was that he had left town 'for the benefit of his health.' I was unable to obtain his attendance at the trial, as I desired.

I regret to have been compelled myself to refer to the unhappy circumstances attending the separation with my wife, but I should not be satisfied to let any matters relating to my conduct, or his, rest on Mr. BOUCICAULT's explanations."

A Dismal Ceremony—Reception Day of the Princess of Wales.

From the London Times.

An observer of what was passing in the west end of London on Saturday last must have enjoyed a splendid spectacle of the unrivaled wealth and magnificence of the present age. Toward St. James' Palace slowly converged two streams of carriages—the one from the south by way of the Mall and St. James' Park, the other, larger and longer, extending back as far as Albert-gate, and fed incessantly by new recruits as fast as the admission of the leading carriages brought forward the rear of the procession, the object being to pay a tribute of respect and loyalty to the Queen, and to the fair young Princess who did the honors of England's Court in the Queen's absence. The horses and harness were splendid, the carriages beautifully finished, and the costume of their fair occupants as brilliant as the most exquisite materials and most costly jewels could make it. What a glorious spectacle, and how great must have been the happiness of those favored beings whom rank, whom fortune and position, allowed to participate in it! There can be no greater mistake. *The whole affair was miserable, and there is no misery like splendid misery.* To begin with the royal lady herself who so worthily represented the Queen on the occasion. For four mortal hours did the unceasing stream of feathers, diamonds and trains flaunt and flutter past her. Courtesy had to be rendered for courtesy, and bow for bow; till exhausted nature could barely support a weariness that almost amounted to torture, and at one time the doors were closed in order to give the overtasked Princess a few moments for repose and refreshment. It is impossible to doubt that, gratifying as such a display of good feeling must have been to the Princess, she was obliged to purchase it by an amount of patient endurance which it is cruel to demand from any lady, and especially from one so young and so fair.

Let us turn from the Princess to the ladies who passed before her. They had not the reasonable gratification of displaying their beauty and the splendor of their dress and jewels before the eyes of that sex whom they may not unreasonably wish to please. A notice, only too well founded on the necessity of the case, forbade the attendance of gentlemen at the Drawing-Room, and the ladies had only the poor consolation of showing their good looks, their fine dresses and their jewels to each other. Besides this mortification to a harmless vanity, the ornaments of the English Court were subjected to more substantial grievances. Many ladies remained in their carriages *for six hours*, being jerked along at the rate of two or three yards at a time, until at last they attained, jaded, worn out, and dispirited, the privilege of being admitted to a pen, to wait under genteel coercion, perhaps, for an hour or two longer. And yet this was no penance for the sins of the nation, no crowding of youth and beauty for a public sacrifice; it was merely an old institution which has overgrown its limits, and which nobody seems to have wit to reform. We need not be told that there is nothing wrong. The causes of this vast increase of the number of persons who go to Court are very easily explained. In the first place, there is the enormous increase of the national income, which is perpetually bringing forward persons who have, or believe that they have, a right to claim admittance to the presence of the Sovereign. Then there is the greater facility of communication, exceedingly liable to result in overcrowding. Possibly, also, the facility of obtaining a presentation at Court is a cause of evil. If every lady were obliged really to take with her those whom she now can present by writing their names on a card, a great number of presentations would unquestionably never be made at all, and the introduction of a rule making the presentation a reality instead of a form, would doubtless have a very salutary effect. It might also be found possible to lay down some rules as to the class of persons who should, and who should not, be admitted on these occasions. The very notion of a Court implies a certain degree of restriction, and it is not fair to make those who are obliged to appear there miserable in order to gratify the vanity of those who really have no right to appear there at all.

Miscellaneous English News.

Parliament was not in session owing to the Whitsun holidays, and the English political news is consequently unimportant.

The health of Lord CLYDE was rapidly improving, and not the remotest danger was anticipated.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY SMITH, a prominent and influential member of religious circles, is dead.

The race for the "Oaks" at Epsom was won by *Queen Bertha*; *Marigold* second and *Vivid* third. It is stated that Mr. NAYLOR, the owner of *Maccaroni*, won £70,000 sterling on the Derby.

France.

The electoral contest was becoming warmer, and opposition candidates were starting up every day. In one district of Paris, the Sixth, there can be no less than four oppositionists to one official.

Some of the French provincial journals were resisting the arbitary conduct of the sub-prefects and other functionaries. This is said to be due to the new spirit created by the elections.

M. BAROCHE continued in the same state as previously announced. No symptoms have appeared giving cause to apprehend an aggravation of his malady.

Madame LAMARTINE, the wife of the poet, is dead

M. DE PERSIGNY, in a letter to the prefect of the Seine, denounces THIERS to the electors as being connected with the avowed enemies of the Emperor and of the Empire. He concludes by saying that France, now possessing universal suffrage, will not oppose the Government which has extricated the country from the abyss in which those men had permitted her to fall.

The Bourse was flat. Rentes closed at 69.35 on the 22d.

The Polish Insurrection.

It is said that the eighth corps of Cossacks forming part of the Russian army, had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to enter on active service.

An engagement had taken place between BERDYCZOW and MACHNOWKA, which resulted in favor of the insurgents.

OSINSKI had a successful engagement with the Russians in the environs of Zarki, while DOMBROWSKI was successful near Aleszewo.

The *Czas* publishes a memorandum of M. DE PAGODINE, pointing out the means for the extirpation of the Poles in the provinces incorparated with Russia.

Intelligence from Gonice states that an insurrection had broken out on the further side of the Dnieper at Charkow, Pultowa and Coiernegow. Near Charkow 1,000 insurgents were posted under Russian officers.

The *Gazette* of Naradowa says that above 1,000 insurgents had occupied Zwihel and Volhiquia. Near Kiew the insurgents had suffered a defeat.

A thousand students from the University of Kiew had joined the insurrection.

The Warsaw Credit Bank had declined to afford the Government a loan of a million roubles.

A report was generally current at Vienna that the Russian Government had called upon Prussia to be ready with a military force to assist in putting down the Polish insurrection.

Four bodies of insurgents were under arms in Eastern Podolia. It is stated that in Little Russia and in Western Russia eighty-four districts were in a state of insurrection.

Italy.

The Parliamentary session was closed by royal decree on the 21st, but a new session was called for the 25th ultimo.

Prussia.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, on the 21st May, the Premier, Herr VON BISMARK, was present, and read a Royal Message, in which the King says:

"The House has indirectly approved of the conduct of its President, which was in violation of the constitutional rights of the Ministry. Such a position for the Ministers does not correspond with the dignity of the Crown. The King can only advise the Chamber to terminate such a state of things, in order that the business of the House may be continued."

Herr VON BISMARK then left the House. Herr VIRCHOW moved that the Royal Message be referred to the Committee on the Address, as the Minister had misinformed the King, which was unanimously adopted.

It is considered that the above Message from the King brings matters to a crisis with the Chamber, and important results are considered probable.

Greece.

Another new Ministry has been formed, with M. RUFOS as President of the Council.

The National Assembly had voted an address of thanks to the three protesting Powers, for the benefits they had hitherto conferred upon Greece.

VERY LATEST PER PERSIA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 23.

It is reported that the Trinity Board have resolved to establish a floating beacon off the extreme southern point of Cape Race.

At the meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, yesterday, a letter was read from Mr. ADAMS, thanking the Society in Mr. LINCOLN's name for the proceeding in January last. Speeches were made expressing sympathy for the North, and hopeful of the extinction of Slavery. Resolutions were adopted rejoicing at the various steps taken by the United States Government in furtherance of the emancipation of the slaves of the Southern States, and expressing the gratefulness of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, at being recognized by the Washington Government as the friends of freedom.

THE ALABAMA AGAIN.

The following letter was posted on Change yesterday evening:

PERNAMBUCO, May 1, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I write to inform you that the ships *Nora* and *Charles Hill*, being in company on the 25th of March, in lat. 1° 23', lon. 26° 30', W., were captured by the *Alabama*, and both burned on the 27th of March. We were held as prisoners for 21 days on board the *Alabama*, and then landed at Fernando de Noronha, where we remained five days, half starved, 100 persons in all, and then sailed in a schooner of 50 tons for this port, where we arrived on the 26th of April, more dead than alive. We could not get ready to come by the steamer, but shall sail in four days for Liverpool direct, in the English barkentine *Edith*.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES E. EDAMS,
Master of ship *Nora*.

To Messrs. E. J. CROCKER & Co., Liverpool.

The cargo in both vessels was British property. Both vessels were American and sailed by the same tide from the Mersey. The shippers had taken every precaution against danger from the *Alabama*. They furnished the Captains with certificates of ownership by the Mayor and other authorities, and it is now thought that our Government will take instant action in the business. This deed of the *Alabama* may have consequences not thought of by Capt. SEMMES.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

LEMBERG, Friday, May 22.

Bodies of Polish insurgents are said to have occupied Constantinople, in Volhynia, and Iampol, in Padolia. The insurgent corps under WYMOUSKI, ZAPOLOWICZ and CSIRIWINSKI have been completely defeated.

LEMBERG, Saturday, May 23.

The Narowsada *Gazette* publishes the statement that a victory was gained by the insurgents on Monpay last, near Kamisuka, in which 800 Russians were almost entirely destroyed.

Padolia is quiet.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were quiett and without variation. Consols closed on the 22d at 93⅜.

The Money market was tight, and fully up to the Bank rate, which on the 21st was advanced from 3½ to 4 ₩ cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a decrease in the bullion of £123,688.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, May 23.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, and all qualities slightly advanced.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady, at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull, but steady.

PRODUCE—The market is generally steady. Crude Petroleum is easier. Linseed Oil is firm, at 47s.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 23.

Consols close at 93½@93⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The market is firmer, the advices from America causing a better feeling. Illinois Central, 40½@39½ discount. Erie Railway, 51½@52.

HAVRE, Friday, May 22.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 7,000 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 310f.; *bas*, 290f. The market was irregular and easier, closing firmer. Stock in port, 35,000 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned to Monday, June 8.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday, June 8. *Part II.*—Nos. 2966, 2968, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2998, 3000, 3002, 3008, 3010, 3012, 3016, 3020, 3022, 3026, 3028, 3030, 3032, 3034, 3036, 3038. *Part III.*—Nos. 718½, 1346, 540, 700½, 1491, 1722, 1663, 806, 590, 1142, 1983, 1613, 2328, 1468, 487, 2203, 1435, 1103, 2659, 848.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrer. No. 15.—Nos. 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 238, 240, 241, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 853, 254, 256, 261, 157.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2133, 1743, 2031, 2231, 2233, 2033, 1255, 1457, 2263, 2501, 2487, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561. *Part II.*—Nos. 2232, 822, 644, 1234, 2264, 2334, 2236, 1256, 1214, 954, 1496, 1760, 428, 2330, 402.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 886, 391, 366, 367, 1307, 2143, 2146, 2152, 1073, 948, 1080, 1680, 1496, 896. *Part II*—(Friday)—Nos. 887, 284, 540, 1214, 1769, 1777, 1786, 2134, 2136, 2039, 335, 899, 1345, 830, 2142.

Green Backs Decided Not to be a Legal Tender.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

Louis H. Meyer vs. *James J. Roosevelt.*—This case, which was argued before the above Justices early last Winter, and was at that time reported in the TIMES, has at last been decided. The facts of the case are as follows: In 1854 one Samuel Bourne delivered his bond to defendant, conditioned for the payment of $8,000, with interest, in 1857.

The bond was given to secure a loan of that amount from defendant to Bourne. The loan was made by a check on the Chemical Bank, payable in gold, at the option of Bourne. Bourne and his wife then gave to defendant, as further security, a mortgage on property on Staten Island. The premises were afterward sold by Bourne to the plaintiff, subject to the mortgage.

In July, 1862, the plaintiff made a tender of $8,000 and interest to the defendant, in the United States notes issued under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, which the defendant refused to accept, on the ground that they were not legal tender, that the defendant should be paid in gold, which was the legal currency of the country at the time the bond and mortgage were made. A case was made by the parties, and submitted to the Court at the General Term. The Court has now decided in favor of the defendant, all the Judges concurring. The opinions are yet in private hands, but will be published in full, at the earliest moment.

United States Circuit Court

Before Judge Shipman.

COPYRIGHT OF CASEY'S TACTICS—MOTION FOR INJUNCTION.

David Van Nostrand vs. *Frank McElroy et al.*—This was a motion for an injunction. The plaintiff is the publisher of Gen. Casey's *Infantry Tactics*, of which he claims to have the copyright, and which he claims to have been infringed by the defendant, by the publication of a work called *The National Guard Manual.*

The defence set up that what they published was taken from *Hardee's Infantry Tactics*, and was not, therefore, an infringement.

The Judge took the papers.

For plaintiff, Mr. Nichols; for defendant, Mr. Arthur.

MOTION TO REDUCE BAIL.

The United States vs. *Solomon Kohustaum*—In this action a motion was this morning made to reduce the amount in which the defendant has been held to bail. The action was brought to recover $250,000, alleged to have been improperly obtained, by the defendant, of the Government, and by an order of Court he was held to bail in the sum of $150,000.

Mr. Marbury and Mr. Brady appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Sedgwick for the United States.

Will Cases.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

In re. the Administration of Louis Pignolet.—Additional security required to the amount of $40,000. Justification. The injunction is vacated.

In re. the Will of Edwin P. Christy.—The testimony in this case was continued.

In re. the Accounting in the Estate of Mary Paddock.—Referred to an auditor by consent.

In re. the Guardianship of Sophia M. Sill.—The infant having arrived of age, the accounts of her guardian were settled, and a decree made.

In re. the Final Accounting of Rachel Johnson.—The claims of McGaw & Taylor were adjusted at $119 50, and a decree to that effect made.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Mullin.

Eaton vs. *Louue.*—Reference ordered.

St. John vs. *St. John.*—Reference ordered, to ascertain in what sum receiver should give bonds.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 3, 1863.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '68.Reg.	105½	100 Erie R. Prf.	104¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	107½	100 do.....b30.	105¼
1,000 do	108	200 Erie Railway...s10.	95½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '74	115	850 do	95½
10,000 U.S 6s.1-yr. C.N.	99	250 do	95⅝
5,000 Ohio St. 6s. '86	114	100 do.....s30	95⅝
3,000 Ill. War Loan	102½	1000 do	95¾
2,000 Ind. State 2½s	65	300 Reading R.	111
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	63½	100 Mich. Cen. R...b10.	117
9,000 do	63	200 do.....b10	118
2,000 N. C. State 6s	70	100 do.....s10	117¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s	70	100 do.....s10.	117½
24,000 do	69¾	1500 M. S. & N. I.	78
24,000 do	69½	500 do	78¼
8,000 do.....b30	70	100 do.....s30	77¾
2,000 Cal. Large B. 7s.	131	200 do.....s30	78
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s.	109	100 do.....s10	78⅛
1,000 E. 4th M. Bs	110	300 do	78¾
5,000 Ohio & Miss. R.C	40	100 do.....b15	78⅜
2,000 do	39¾	100 Mich. S.&N.I. G. S.	116½
4,000 Har. R. 1st M.	113	200 do.....b10	116½
3,000 do	114	150 do	116¼
5,000 M. So. S. F.	110	100 do	116½
9,000 Al.& T.Ht.Inc.B.	86	100 Alton & T. H.	46½
1,000 do	45½	50 do	46
1,000 Chic.&N.W.I.B.	97	50 Alt. & T. H. P.	79
1,000 Chi.&N.W. 1st M	87	100 Ill. Cen. R.....s60.	109
1,000 C. & N.W. 2d M.	66	500 do	109½
3,000 P.,Ft.W.& C.2M.	104½	100 do	109½
5 Bank of Commerce	105	250 Clev. & P. R.	92
15 Bank of New-York	120	500 do	91¾
35 Man. & Mer. Bank	100	300 do	91⅝
10 Mer. Ex. Bank	99¾	550 do	91½
20,000 Amer. Gold	146⅞	200 do.....s30	91⅞
6,000 do	146¾	100 do.....s10	91⅝
4,000 do.....s30	146⅞	200 do.....s30	91½
100 Canton Co.	34	400 do.....b10	91⅝
100 do.....b30	34½	500 do.....b30	91⅞
100 Cumb. Coal Pref'd	27	250 Gal. & Chi. R.	105
200 do.....s15	27	200 Clev. & Tol. R.....c.	115
100 Quicks'r Min. Co.	44	500 do.....c.	114¾
100 do.....b30	44½	500 do	113
150 Cen. Am. T. Co.	46	100 do	112
100 do	45½	100 do.....b10.	112
50 do	44	100 do.....s30.	112
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	185	100 do.....b30	112
200 Har. Railroad	106	150 Chi. & R. Is.	101½
100 do	105	350 do	101¾
100 do.....s30	104½	100 do.....s15	101½
100 do	104¼	200 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	114
200 do	104½	400 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	50
200 do.....s10.	104½	200 Tol. & Wab. R.....b10	80
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	122	100 P., Ft. W. & Ch.....s15	73½
50 do	122½	50 do	74
100 do	122½	50 do	74½
100 do.....b1c.	122½	350 Chic. & N. W. R.	31½
50 do	122½	100 do.....b10	31½
50 Hudson Riv. R.	133	150 do	31½

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 U. S.6s.'81.Cou	108	50 Hudson R. R.	132½
20,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes. Oct. & Apr.	107	100 Mich. Cen. R.	117⅜
3,000 Mo. State 6s...b10	70	200 do	117¼
5,000 do	69½	100 do.....s10.	117½
1,000 do	69¾	100 do.....b30.	118
5,000 Virginia State 6s	67	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	77½
1,000 Mich. So. S. Fd.	110	200 do.....s30.	77¼
7,000 Amer. Gold	146¾	200 do	77½
5 Park Bank	136	50 do.....b30	78
20 do	135	100 Alton & T. H. Pr	78¼
200 Canton Com	33½	50 Chic & Alt. Pref.	92
100 do.....b30	33½	500 M. S. & N.I.G.S.	116
100 do.....b10	33	100 do	115¾
100 do	33	31 do	115
400 Cumb. Coal. Prf.	26½	100 do	115¾
100 do.....s10	26½	100 do.....s30	115½
50 Quicksilv. M. Co.	41	100 do.....s30	115¼
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	44½	100 do.....b10.	115¾
100 do.....b15	45	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	109
100 Am. Coal Co	65	250 do	109¼
30 P. M. S. Co.....s30.	185	100 Clev. & Pitt. R.	91
10 do	185⅛	1000 do	91½
150 N. Y. Cen. R	122⅛	200 do.....s30	91
100 do.....b10.	122⅛	200 do.....s30	91⅞
100 Erie Railway	95	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	105⅜
100 do	95⅛	250 do	105¼
100 do	95⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. opg.	111
100 do.....b30	95⅛	300 Chi. & R. I. R.	101⅛
50 do.....s30	95	100 do	101⅝
100 Erie R. Pref.....b10.	105	100 Chic & N. W. R.	32
200 Harlem R.....b30.	104½	200 do	31¾
100 do	104	300 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	48¾
100 do.....s30.	103	100 do	49
100 do	103	50 Alt. & Ter. H. R.	46
10 Reading Railroad	111½	250 do	47¼
50 do	111½	100 P., F. W. & C. R. s10	74¼
do	111½	100 do	74½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	147⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	122⅝
200 Cum. Coal Prf...b3	27	100 do	122⅝
150 Canton Co.	34	200 M. So. & N. I. R.	78⅝
50 Cen. Am. Trans. Co.	45	100 do.....s3	78⅛
200 Erie Railway.....b3	95⅜	300 do.....b3	78⅛
200 do.....s3	95⅜	100 do.....c	78
200 do.....b3	95⅝	150 do	78
300 do	95⅝	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G.	116¼
100 do.....s3	95⅝	300 Clev. & P. R.....b3	91¾
100 do.....c	95⅛	100 do	91¾
100 do.....snw	95⅛	100 do.....s10	91⅝
300 do	95⅝	100 do.....c	91⅝
500 do.....b3	95¾	300 P., F. W. & C.....s10	74⅜
200 do.....c	95¾	300 do.....s3	74⅜
100 do.....s3.	95¾	200 do	74¼
300 do	95¾	100 do.....c	74¼
100 Erie R. Pref.	105		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

100 Bucks Co. L. Co...b3	1⅜	150 Erie R. Pref.	105⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	123	100 M. S. & N. I.....b3	78¼
100 do.....s10.	123	100 do	78
200 Erie R.....b3	95⅞	100 Clev. & Pitts	92
100 do.....b10	95⅞	100 do	91⅞
350 do	95¾	100 do.....b3	91⅞
100 do.....s10	95¾	600 do	91¾
300 do.....b3	95¾	100 do.....b3	91¾
100 do.....s3	95⅝	100 do.....s3	91⅝
800 Harlem R.	104	500 Chic. & R. I. R	102¼
100 do.....s10	103⅞	300 do.....s30.	102
200 do.....s3.	103⅞		

WEDNESDAY, June 3—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin to-day ruled 146¾@147¼ ₩ cent., closing 146¾ ₩ cent., or ⅜ ₩ cent. lower than Tuesday night. The English mail closed at noon to-day on 160½@161 ₩ cent. for first-class bills on London. There was no export demand for Gold, and the steamer took out only $25,000 in Coin of all descriptions. The heavy Exports of Produce this week, including 2,007 bales of Cotton, have their influence upon Exchange, and also upon the price of Gold. An effort was made to-day to advance the latter upon a decision of the Supreme Court for the City District of New-York adverse to United States Notes as legal tender. But as this decision carries no practical legal weight until reviewed by the Court of Appeals at Albany, and the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, and as it is in direct conflict with the unanimous opinion previously pronounced by the Supreme Court of the Rochester District, it is not likely to create much sensation. It carries no moral weight in the face of the recognition, by the Legislature of New-York, of United States Notes as a legal tender for the interest upon the State Debt, and the order of that body to the Comptroller to pay the April interest in no other medium. The recent unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of The People ex rel. Bank of Commerce *vs.* The Commissioners of Taxation, establishing the power of Congress to exempt United States securities from State taxation, as an incident of the power to borrow money, sustains in principle the decision in the case made in the Rochester District, viz: that Congress may make Treasury Notes a legal tender, as necessary and proper for the purpose of giving to them the credit and currency essential to borrowing money thereon, and to raising and maintaining the immense armies and navies demanded by the emergency.

The Stock market was firmer for Government Stocks, to-day, on orders for the Coupons of 1881 for European account. In other respects, the disposition was to lower prices by 1@2 ₩ cent. on the Railway Shares, and ½@1 ₩ cent. on Missouris and Tennessees. At the close of the early Board there was some demand for Stock at the reduced quotations; but in the afternoon the market was again rather on the selling order, and closed without speculative activity. The following prices were made at 4 o'clock, in comparison with the closing figures of Tuesday. The shares of the Michigan Central, Galena and Fort Wayne were exceptions to the general decline; Harlem and Toledo were especially depressed:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	147⅛	146¾	Harlem Pref.	109⅛	108
U. S. 6s, 1881	107½	108	Mich. Central	115	117¾
N. Y. Central	124½	122⅞	Mich. Southern	79	77½
Erie	96⅞	95½	Mich. Guarant'd	117⅛	115¾
Erie Preferred	105	105	Illinois Central	110¼	109⅛
Hudson	134	133	Pittsburgh	93	91¾
Toledo	116	111	Fort Wayne	74⅛	74⅛
Pacific Mail x d	186	185⅛	Rock Island	102¼	101⅞
Harlem	106	103	Northwest	32¾	31¾
Canton	35	33	Galena	105	105¼
Cumberland	27	26½	Reading	112	111⅛

The market for Money to the Stock Brokers keeps active at 6@7 ₩ cent., but the heavy disbursements of the Sub-Treasury yesterday and to-day, exceeding by $8,000,000 the receipts of the two days, have given the Street a better supply. The conversions of United States Currency into the 5.20-year Stock to-day, through the Loan Agency and the Treasury office direct, amount to $1,608,500.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,941,649 41, including for Customs, $88,000; Payments, $5,527,571 25; Balance, $20,971,797 66.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	119	Commerce	104½
Merchants'	107½	Broadway	150
Mechanics'	116	Ocean	96
America	127	American Exchange	105
Phœnix	110	Pacific	140
Tradesmen's	105	Bank of N. America	106
Butchers' and Drovers'	125	Irving	90
National	107	East River	98
Merchants' Exchange	99½	Importers' & Traders'	106
Seventh Ward	130	Park	136
State of New-York	102½	Manuf. and Merchants'	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108¾	Chi. & N. W. int. B.	97
N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. 1st, 2d ser	87
Erie R. thirds, '83	113	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	65
Erie R. fourths, '80	110	Han. & St. Jo.	75
Erie R. fifths, '88	106	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	115¼
Hud. R. firsts, '69	116½	Del., L. & W. 2ds	111
Hud. R. conv. '67	125	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113½	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	94
Harlem seconds, '64	103	Tol. & Wab Int. Bds.	92½
Mich. Cen. R., '69, '72	115	Gal. & Chic. ext.	112
M. C. New 1sts, '82	122	Gal. & Chic. seconds	111
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	111
Mich. S. seconds	102½	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	110
N. Ind. R. Gosh. L., '68	104	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	103
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	110	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	110
Pac. R. R. guar by m.	60	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Illinois Central, '75	119	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	104½
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd.	92½	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds.	85½
Al. & T. H. 2ds, in.	85½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.	87
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	40	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	60
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105		

The United States Loan Agency of Mr. JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, is to go on as usual to the close of the term—June 30—to which the conversion of United States Currency into 5-20 years Stock at par is limited by act of Congress. Whatever change may have been contemplated in the terms of the Agency on Monday last, June 1, by the Secretary of the Treasury, has been promptly reviewed with reference to the public usefulness and popular convenience of this service, for the remainder of the term of conversion. And the New-York correspondents of Mr. JAY COOKE were advised this morning that the arrangements go on as usual, and the advertisements and circulars of Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., VERMILYE & Co. and FISK & HATCH are continued accordingly. These houses, acting as sub-agents, will receive checks upon the City Banks in payment of the Loan, and take upon themselves all the trouble of drawing the United States Currency for payment into the Treasury Office.

The English mail by the *Persia* this morning, to the 24th ult., advises a firm market for United States Stocks and Erie and Illinois Central Shares in London. Some orders have come out for the 5 ₩ cents. of 1874 and the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881. The best sales of Erie reported in sterling money are at 52 ₩ cent., and Illinois Central 39½ ₩ cent. discount. The figures are 1½@2 per cent. better than by the previous mail. The Bank of England rate of interest, as advised by the Quebec steamer day before yesterday, is up to 4 ₩ cent., and the demand for money was brisk at this rate. The Grain markets are reported steady. The burning of the ships *Nora* and *Charles Hill* by the pirate SEMMES off the South American coast was known in England, and as their cargoes were British property, duly certified, and known to the pirate as such, his conduct created much sensation, and it was believed that the British Government would at once take measures to arrest such wanton depredations. It is certainly about time that the English merchants and underwriters should understand that the United States are not the only sufferers from a piratical craft of their own fitting out. They would learn, a few days after the *Persia* sailed, that LLOYDS are the heaviest losers by the destruction of the ship *Oneida*, tea-laden from China for New-York.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAIT, London, Broker in American Stocks, reports:

"We have had a very firm market for American securities in London during the past week. Considerable purchases have been made in both Eries and Illinois shares, also in Atlantic and Great Western bonds; in other railroad bonds there is little or nothing doing. Unindorsed United States bonds continue in demand for Holland; the five per cent. (1874) close firm at 62, and the six per cent. (1881) at 66, buyers."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 20th of May, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,152,019	Increase	£13,367
Public Deposits	7,610,278	Increase	875,141
Other Deposits	13,983,654	Increase	256,098
Gov't Securities	11,151,395	No change.	
Other Securities	20,236,420	Increase	1,283,695
Notes unemployed	7,661,395	Decrease	82,920

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,683,110, being an increase of £45,500; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,529,451—showing a decrease of £123,690, when compared with the preceding return.

The traffic on the Hudson River Road continues to increase over all previous years. The May return adds fifty thousand dollars to the liberal business of the same month last year. And for eight months of the current fiscal year of the Company *the gain is three-quarters of a million of dollars.* We annex the figures by months:

HUDSON RIVER ROAD TRAFFIC.

	1862-63	vs.	1861-62.
October	$239,910		$173,260
November	270,082		197,761
December	403,571		246,282
January	458,953		307,330
February	425,046		281,568
March	366,801		308,963
April	270,675		202,346
May	241,771		192,442
Total 8 months	$2,676,809		$1,910,052
Gain in 8 months			766,757

Illinois Central Railroad earnings for May, $314,000. Increase 50 ₩ cent. on the same month in 1862:

Cash collected	$111,000
Land Sales	221,000
Bonds canceled	53,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 3, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 23 bbls. Ashes, 11,930 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 320 bags Corn Meal, 76,410 bushels Wheat, 210,119 bushels Corn, 57,697 bushels Oats, 16,534 pkgs. Provisions, and 557 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 50@$9 62½ ₩ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 385 bbls., including 352 bbls. Pots and 33 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 30 bags Java at 37c.; 65 bags Maracaibo at 32½c., and 800 bags St. Domingo on private terms, ₩ ℔. We quote: Java, 36½c. @37c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 31c.@33c.; Rio, 29c.@32c.; St. Domingo, 28½c.@29c. ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Is in good demand at higher prices. Sales and resales were reported to-day of 1,500 bales, including Middling, at 54c.@55c. ₩ ℔.

FISH—All kinds are in very moderate supply and are held firmly, but are quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, at rather irregular prices. Sales, 14,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 45; poor to choice extra State at $5 80@$6 25, chiefly at $5 90@$6 05; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 20@$6 35 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 20	@$5 45
Extra State	5 80	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	6 20	@ 6 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 35	@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 25	@ 7 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 30	@ 9 50

Southern Flour continues unaltered. Sales, since our last, 1,275 bbls., at $6 55@$7 15 for poor to good superfine; $7 20@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 55@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and steady; sales, 750 bbls. Extra, at $5 85@$7 85 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in brisk demand, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 55@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 2,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, and desirable lots have been quoted up again 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made of 114,000 bushels, including White Western, (a small lot,) at $1 67; Amber Western at $1 56@$1 60; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 49@$1 55; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 46@$1 51, the latter for extra; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 45; Chicago Spring, at $1 22@$1 44; Amber State and Jersey, at $1 56@$1 57; and White Genesee, at $1 80 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in lively demand, to-day, at advancing prices. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 212,000 bushels at 73c.@77½c. for new, and 78c.@79½c. for old mixed Western; 70c. @73c. for unsound; 77c.@80c. for White Western, and 77c.@81c. for Yellow Western ₩ bush. Rye rules quiet at 99c.@$1 01, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in good request, including Canada at 79c.@82c.; Western at 79c.@82c.; State at 81c. @83c. ₩ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues in active request at 85c.@$1 ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, at 15c.@23c. ₩ ℔.

LIME—Has been in fair request at steady prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls. New-Orleans, at 46c.@47c.; 245 hhds. Porto Rico, at 50c.@52c., and 384 hhds. Cuba Mucovado, at 42c.@43½c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Are in limited demand to-day, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,600 bbls. in lots, at $11 75@$12 for old Mess; $13 06¼@$13 12½ for new Mess, and $10 50@$11 75 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request, at 6c.@7½c. for Hams; 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon is in good demand at 6c.@7½c. ₩ ℔.; sales 1,850 boxes. Lard is active and firm; sales, 2,750 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ ℔. Beef is in fair request; sales 680 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 @$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 16c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@23c. for common to choice State, ₩ ℔. Cheese is inquired for at 9c.@12c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales, 80 bags East India at $8 25@$8 50 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been inactive at previous prices.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in moderate request, chiefly at 15c. ₩ ℔.

SKINS—The demand has been limited for Deer, and rather more active for Goat, at unaltered figures.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, reached 1,500 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 11c.@12c., Porto Rico at 10¾c.@11½c., and Cuba at 10½c.@11c., with 920 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ ℔. Market firm.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 85,000 ℔s., at 11c.@11½c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at 44c.@44½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were effected to-day. For Liverpool, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. respectively, ₩ bbl.; 75,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 6½d.@7d. by sailing vessel, and 9d. by steamer, ₩ bushel; 100 bbls. Lard Oil at 27s. 6d.; and 100 tons St. Domingo Logwood at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton; 100 bbls. Pork by steamer at 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 1,100 pkgs. Provisions by steamer at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, 1,100 pkgs. Provisions at 27s. 6d.@37s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bristol, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Rotterdam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ₩ bbl. For Antwerp, 6,500 bushels of Wheat, in ship's bags, at 10¾d. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: British brig, 252 tons, to Antwerp or Rotterdam, 1,900 Petroleum at 7s. 9d.; a Prussian brig to Marseilles, $10 ₩ ton measurement; a brig, 383 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $42; one, 240 tons, from Philadelphia to Antwerp, Petroleum, 8s.; a British brig, 300 tons, hence from Jamaica to London, Sugar, £3 10s., Coffee, Pimento and Ginger, £3 15s.; a British brig, 378 tons, to Gibraltar, $2,800; one, 213 tons, to Plymouth, 20,000 Wheat, about 10½d.; a ship, 825 tons, to Londonderry, 50,000 Corn, 9d. ₩ 60 ℔s.; a Hanov. bark to a port in Bristol Channel, 21,000 Wheat, 10½d.; a British brig, 125 tons, to Pernambuco and back, $3,000; a bark, 623 tons, and one, 449 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $9; a British brig, 126 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,800; a British schooner to Guadaloupe, $1 ₩ bbl.; a British brig, 1,200 bbls., to the Windward, $1 ₩ bbl. a British schooner, 126 tons, from Manzanillo, Cuba, to New-York, $1,100; a British bark to Havana, $2,500; a bark, 425 tons, from Philadelphia to Curacoa, Coal, $8 50; a brig, 196 tons, to Nassau, N. P., $1,700.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernian*, *via* Quebec, close on Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hansa via* Southampton, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Etna via* Queenstown, close at the same hour.

South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Northern Light*, close at 10½ A. M. on Thursday.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAIRD'S "MANSION HOUSE,"
LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY,
Will be open for the season on MONDAY, June 1, 1863. This house has a pleasant and central location, with an ocean front of 600 feet, and less than 200 feet from the sea shore. It can accommodate 600 guests.

Access twice daily, viz.: steamer and railroad. Steamer *J. D. Beers*, foot of Murray-st.; leaves 6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Distance 2 hours. Address S. LAIRD.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This large and elegant hotel, so widely and favorably known, will be opened on the 1st of June in excellent condition. It is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; distance 65 miles. Rooms may now be engaged on reasonable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on him Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE VIcinity of Orange or of Elizabeth City, within an hour of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, three small children and servant. Must have two large airy rooms that connect. The house must be well shaded, in a pleasant location, and where there are no other boarders. The fare must be first-rate and plenty. For such accommodations and fare a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 4,131 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM FOUR TO SIX adults can be accommodated with board for the season, at Fairfield, Conn., in a strictly private family, where there are no children. The location is perfectly healthy, very pleasant and shady, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Sea bathing convenient. Unexceptionable City references given. Address, or call on J. C., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER of first-class families will be taken for ten weeks, at one of the most spacious and well-furnished houses on the Erie Railroad; pure air; nice drives, and delightful scenery. For particulars and terms, apply to BAKER & GODWIN, over the *Tribune* Office, and G. S. WOODMAN, No. 596 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—17 MILES FROM NEW-York, 3½ from New-Orange depot, in a large and newly-built house with piazza on three sides, adjoining a farm. Two small private families can find a quiet Summer retreat. Terms moderate. Location healthy, scenery beautiful. For particulars inquire Thursday, June 4, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 29 John-st., New-York.

BOARD AT MOHEGAN LAKE.—A FAMily can be accommodated with board at Mohegan Lake, near Peekskill, in a private family of two. The house is delightfully situated, with abundance of shade, fish-pond in the lawn; large, airy rooms, &c. First-class accommodations. Address GEORGE JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Harlem Railroad, one mile from Bedford Station. A large family can be accommodated. For further information, apply to JAMES B. WARNER, at the dry goods store No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE Hudson River, within 25 miles of the City, for a family of three adults, two children and servant; where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, W., Box No. 377 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, three children and nurse; must be within a short distance from the City, near salt water preferred. Address with terms and description, M., Box No. 2,218 New-York Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

GILLIES' FINE FLAVORED
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
25 cents per pound.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
For sale by grocers generally.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES,
USED BY THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT.

Warranted accurate and durable.
A full supply. Adapted to every branch of business. At wholesale and retail.
R. BROWN, Manufacturer,
No. 3 Barclay-st.
Opposite Astor House.

HAMBURG INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

All articles for this Exhibition must be delivered with duplicate invoices at the Agency, No. 72 Broadway, New-York, on or before Thursday, the 11th day of June.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.
N. B.—Transportation free to Hamburg.

STEAM HEATER FOR SALE.—ONE OF Gold's low pressure steam heaters, with boiler, radiators and pipes, as it is in use at the Bowery Savings' Bank. Apply at No. 242 Water-st., to CHARLES J. SHEPARD.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT the Brush Factory, No 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, SUITAble for an ordinary counting-house; will be sold cheap. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 593 Broadway.

REV. DR. ADAMS' CHURCH, ON MADISON-AV.—Wanted, to rent or buy, a six-seated pew, well located, in above church. Address Box 2,917 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

A retail boot and shoe establishment, situated on the main street of a thriving city, within an hour's ride of New-York, established in 1826, since which time it has steadily increased its patronage, and now has the reputation of producing some of the finest work in the market. The present proprietor, having another business which demands his time and attention, offers his stock and trade for sale, on easy terms. A rare chance for an active and enterprising man. For further particulars, address G. L., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THE VICINITY OF WATER-ST. AND Burling-slip, a PACKAGE OF MONEY marked Mrs. Douglass, and containing $146 13. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to D. T. COON, No. 7 Burling-slip.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; has best of City reference; would have no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 294 7th-av., (entrance in 29th-st.,) second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress only, by a young woman who has lived nearly three years in her last place; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference; would go to the country. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands French fluting. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 304 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and sewing or to take care of children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 231 East 20th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman in a private family as chambermaid and to be generally useful, in the country, or to mind children. Apply at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted for an experienced and highly respectable girl. Is thoroughly efficient with children, a first-class chambermaid; has 2 years and 4 months' first class reference. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place; no objection to go in the country for the Summer months with a first-class family. Call at No. 112 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wants a situation in the above capacity; is a good plain sewer; good testimonials can be shown. Call at No. 271 Bleecker st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman (a Protestant) a situation in a private family as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 142 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook, who understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to the country; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call or address, for two days, at No. 150 Elizabeth-st., between Spring and Broome sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook, wash and iron; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the summer; can be seen, with the best of city reference from her last place, at No. 1,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking and pastries; can produce first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN EXperienced woman, with the best City reference, as first-class cook; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call or address, until suited, No. 20 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to go in the country for a steady situation; has five years' City references from her last place. Call at No. 65 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS A first-class cook; one who understands meats, game, pastry and desserts of all kinds; can give the best of City references from her last employer's. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a Scotch woman; has the highest testimonials as to character and capability; has lived seven years in one place; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 111½ West 24th-st., second floor, back room, during this week.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A good cook; one that understands her business; a first-rate washer and ironer; good reference can be given. Call at No. 409 West 35th-st., for this week, between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook; good reference given. Apply at No. 101 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good baker; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 69 Houston-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as cook and assist in washing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is a Protestant, and comes well recommended from her last place; none but private families need apply. Call at No. 429 1st-av., between 25th and 26th sts, second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman who has lived with her last employer for five years, as cook, waiter or nurse; is fully competent in every respect and attached to children. Call at No. 93 Christopher-st.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—WANTED a situation by a first class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of jellies, soups, &c.; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, to do cooking or general housework, by a neat, respectable girl; is willing and obliging; an excellent washer and ironer; capable and trustworthy; City or country; best reference given. Call at No 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation in the country, for a reliable middle-aged woman; is a first-class cook and baker; can attend to milk and butter, and is in every respect a first-class, steady woman; has excellent references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two most respectable Protestant girls want situations; one as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the cook has lived five years in her last place, and the chambermaid three years; prefer the country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; capable of any kind of cooking and washing; can refer to last employers. Apply, for two days, at No. 446 2d-av., corner 28th-st., third floor, front room, over the liquor store.

AS COLORED COOK.—A SITUATION WANTed as cook by a colored woman, with her boy, 12 years of age, to work with her, in a private family or boarding-house; is competent and experienced; will give City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 East 24th-st., for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted by a middle-aged Protestant woman, well experienced in every department in housekeeping; references from the first families in the City. Can be seen for this week at her present employer's, No. 176 5th-av. A residence in the country preferred.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A VERY RESPECTAble American woman wishes a situation as housekeeper, or child's nurse, or as companion to a lady; good references can be produced. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of 149 Grand-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a young woman, who is a first-class laundress; lived three years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; can produce four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED person, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; is well qualified, kind and attentive to children; would travel with a lady for the Summer; unexceptionable City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as nurse; will wash and iron for the nursery; quick with the needle; no objection to a lady who boards; takes the entire charge of children; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent of filling this situation; can cut and fit; has the best of City references. Can be seen for one day at No. 515 3d-av., first floor, back room, between 35th and 36th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady and child; good City references; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl of well-known respectability as seamstress or nursery governess; understands all kinds of plain sewing, braiding and embroidery; can produce both City and country references, and be seen for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A situation wanted by a young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; has got good City reference. Can been be seen for two days at No. 146 East 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and is capable of taking a man's place; can produce both City and country references; has no objection to the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as waitress; no objection to do light chamberwork, or to go a short distance in the country. Can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 87 East 16th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 124 West 19th st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, a Protestant, desires a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; would go to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1?2 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as first-class waitress and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days No. 418 7th-av., one door of 3?th-st.

A LADY OF MIDDLE AGE WISHES A place as reader to an invalid lady or gentleman, or to teach and take charge of children during the Summer months, requiring no other remuneration than a home; she will give unexceptionable City references. Address D. N. A., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS CLERK—BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, a situation in a wholesale or first-class retail grocery store, by an experienced young man. Also, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man; best of references given. Address Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an active young man; also, a situation in a clothing or liquor store, by an experienced young man; best of reference given. Address Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who has had several years' experience in this City; is capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Call or address a line to J. B., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, corner of Astor-place and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman; he fully understands his business in every manner; is fully acquainted with everything in and about a house; good reference given. Address C., Box No. 1? *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a respectable young man, with seven years' reference from last employer. Apply in harness store, No. 303 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN, ABOUT going to Europe, wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Apply at No. 63 Beaver-st., Room 14.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man as coachman, or coachman and gardener; fully understands both, and can produce first-rate testimonials. Call, or address J. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant Scotchman, (single,) a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman or coachman and gardener, by a married man, English; is willing to make himself generally useful; wife is a first-class servant; can give the very best of reference. Address G., Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; has good references, and is willing to make himself useful other ways. Call at No. 150 Cherry-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, by a respectable young German man, a situation as gardener and coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is a good driver; best City reference. Call at No. 8 Crosby-st.

AS WATCHMAN.—A WATCHMAN WANTS A situation, having a good watch-dog, and the very best of reference from present employers for honesty, sobriety and integrity. Apply to or address LOGUE, No. 151 York-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER'S SITuation in a private family by a single young man. City or country no objection; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 950 Broadway, or address WAITER, No. 149 East 9th st., for two days, real estate office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, lately arrived from England, to take charge of a rolling-mill. He has had 20 years' experience as a workman, and 20 years' experience as manager of puddling and rolling iron; is emphatically a practical man, and can give satisfactory reference as to character and qualifications. Further information can be obtained upon application to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF NINETEEN, ACtive, healthy and industrious, writes a good hand and is quick at figures, a situation in some mercantile business; any position where, by studying his employer's interest, advancement can be made. References of the highest character. Address HENRY, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION to learn the carpenter's trade or plumbing. Call or address WM. S. HEALY, No. 797 6th-av., near 46th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY FROM 14 TO 18 years old, honest, residing with his parents, and near 5th-av. Hotel. CASWELL, MACK & CO., under 5th-av. Hotel.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS barkeeper; must come well recommended from his last employer; none others need apply, as it would be useless. Address Box No. 3430 Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN; must be a single man, a good driver and groom; willing to work hard, and be temperate. Apply to FERNANDO WOOD, Broadway and 76th-st.

COOK WANTED.—A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS Protestant woman, to cook and do general housework in a small family, a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 93 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED salesman; one thoroughly acquainted with the hardware and house-furnishing business. A married man preferred. Apply to NORTON & ARNOLD, 780 3d-av.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER WHO thoroughly understands his business, and can bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 24 West 21st-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

AN ENGINEER WANTED—AT TAYLOR'S Saloon, No. 365 Broadway. Also a smart active boy as assistant carpenter. Apply in the morning, before 11 o'clock.

WET NURSE WANTED—FOR AN INFANT two weeks old; the applicant must be of good character, entirely healthy and a genteel person. Apply to Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD, Broadway and 76th-st.

COACHMAN WANTED—ONE OF CONSIDERable experience and good references may apply at No. 419 5th-av.

WANTED.—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE the charge of the silk department in a large dry goods firm on Broadway; must be competent to buy and generally oversee the business of the department. Address, with real name, Box No. 2,095 Post-office. Communications confidential.

BOY WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE; an active, intelligent lad, about 15 or 16 years of age, who writes a good hand, and resides with his parents. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,964 Post-office.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's sewing-machine, to do plain sewing, at No. 404 Grand-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS, WITH specimen of handwriting and reference, W. P., Box No. 157 Post-office.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 950 Broadway, laundresses, cooks and women for general housework, white and colored, for City and country; public patronage respectfully solicited.

MILLINERY.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF SUMMER MILLINERY,

AT THE

MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 126 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Two doors from Tenth-st.

On THURSDAY next, June 4, we will exhibit an unusually grand display of Crape, Illusion and Lace Bonnets. Customers, and ladies generally, are invited to attend this opening without further invitation.
M. P. HIGGINS,
No. 126 6th-av., two doors from 10th-st.

CHILDREN'S HATS.—AT L. BINNS' MILLINery, No. 581 Broadway, largest millinery in the world, Bonnets and Hats of every description. Traveling Hats and Bonnets for ladies and children. Spanish shape Hats, new styles. Presser wanted.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—DEBORAH OF STEINMARK.

WALLACK'S—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway,)—THE ALPS BY SUNRISE

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—THE NATIVITY.

IRVING HALL—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

HOPE CHAPEL—DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION

The latest news from Gen. GRANT'S army is to the effect that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, with a considerable rebel force, was approaching by way of the Yazoo River. Gen. GRANT was confident of his ability to take care of him.

A dispatch from Admiral PORTER to the Navy Department confirms the report of the sinking of the gunboat *Cincinnati* by the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh. She was sent, at the request of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, to enfilade some rifle-pits which barred the progress of the left wing of the army, when she was fired into and sunk in shoal water. It was supposed that the enemy had removed his heavy guns to the rear of the city, but this supposition was found to be incorrect. Twenty-five men were killed and wounded, and fifteen are missing. The boat can be raised and again made serviceable.

In addition to the above, we have this morning dispatches from Admiral PORTER, giving the details of his bombardment of Vicksburgh on the 22d, simultaneously with the assault of the army in the rear. His fleet was under fire for several hours, and succeeded in silencing several of the enemy's water batteries. We also have a further account of the capture of Yazoo City, and the destruction of the rebel property there.

Additional news from the Department of the Gulf to the 28th of May is received by the arrival at this port of the steamers *Columbia* and *George Cromwell*. We now have authentic information that the forces under Gen. BANKS, recently operating west of the Mississippi, have formed a junction with those under Gen. AUGUR in the rear of Port Hudson. That stronghold, at last accounts, was closely invested, and it was believed to be impossible that any of its garrison could escape. Gen. BANKS crossed the Mississippi at Bayou Sara, as announced by the rebels—so the report of his having arrived to reinforce Gen. GRANT must be incorrect. Our loss in the battle of the 22d is stated to be 19 killed, 80 wounded, and a few missing. The gunboats had their steam up, and were ready to move on the 24th, to cooperate with the land forces, and the mortar fleet had already opened fire upon the enemy's river batteries. There seems to be no reason to doubt that we shall soon hear of the reduction of Port Hudson.

Our Key West correspondence this morning contains important intelligence. The British prize steamer *Dolphin*, about which there has been considerable talk on the other side of the Atlantic, has been condemned by the Prize Court as a lawful prize. Enfield rifles and sabres were found to constitute a portion of her cargo. Several valuable prizes have been captured recently—among them the Spanish steamer *Union*, the English steamer *Eagle*, and a number of schooners. The rebel steamer *Cuba* had been chased, and had been burnt to prevent her falling into our hands. Some forty prize vessels are now in the harbor of Key West.

Col. KILPATRICK is the hero of another great raid through the enemy's country. At the conclusion of STONEMAN'S raid, it will be remembered, Col. KILPATRICK'S command remained at Gloucester Court-house. Last week he was ordered to again join the main army, and on Saturday morning, May 30, he started on the march to Urbanna, on the Lower Rappahannock. We learn from Washington of the entire success of the expedition, it having arrived at Aquia Creek yesterday morning. The details have not yet reached us.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at this port yesterday morning, with advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 23d ult., and Queenstown on the 24th. Considerable excitement existed in England regarding the latest reported depredations of the *Alabama*. It appears that the cargoes of at least three of the vessels destroyed on the South American coast were British property, and sufficiently attested to be such. Loud calls were being made upon the British Government to take instant action in the matter, and the impression was that these doings of the *Alabama* would have consequences not thought of by her pirate Captain. The news of Gen. HOOKER'S withdrawal across the Rappahannock had reached England, and the London journals variously comment upon the result of his brief campaign. They find no promise in it of a speedy close of the war. The story of recruiting in Ireland, brought out by the *Jura*, is exploded, the alleged agent empowered to carry it on having been found to be an imposter. The Polish revolution appears to be growing more and more formidable, and a report was current in Vienna that the Russian Government had called upon Prussia to be ready with a military force to assist in putting it down. Several successes of the Revolutionists are reported. There had been a slight advance in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were steady. Consols were quoted at 93½@93⅝ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Eagle*, which left Havana on the 30th ult., we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 19th, which do not confirm the report of the capture of Puebla by the French. No such intelligence had reached Vera Cruz at that time. The French war-steamer *Darien* left Vera Cruz on the 20th—so she must have put to sea immediately after the dispatches from Gen. FOREY were placed on board. The *Siglo*, published in Havana, doubts the report of the capture, and says, if it occurred on the 17th, the news could not have reached Vera Cruz in time to be dispatched by the *Darien* on the 20th. Our correspondent's letter contains the official details of the siege, which certainly do not indicate any intention on the part of ORTEGA to capitulate in any event. The Egyptian soldiers in the employ of the French Government had been guilty of atrocities at a rancho in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. Several families were plundered, nine persons were killed, and seven others, men, women and children, were wounded, some of whom afterward died. The murderers were arrested by the French authorities, and put on trial by Court-martial.

The Grand Lodge of Masons continued its session yesterday, and transacted considerable business of importance to the craft. The salary of the Grand Secretary was raised to $3,000. An invitation was accepted and a visit paid to the soldiers' depot in Howard-street. The Masonic Boards of Relief for New-York reported that they had expended nearly $3,000 for charity during the past year; this is, of course, independent of the charity dispensed by individual lodges. The salary of the Grand Treasurer was increased from $75 to $200 per annum. The Grand Lodge remained in session till 9 o'clock, and will resume its labors this morning.

The Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteer (Irish Rifles) regiment is expected to arrive home to-day, with the Thirty-eighth New-York regiment, organized by Col. J. H. HOBART WARD, (now Brigadier-General.) The General arrived in town yesterday afternoon.

The new steamship *Retribution*, built for M. O. ROBERTS, was launched successfully yesterday morning by her builder, Mr. HENRY STEERS. The tonnage of the steamer is 3,500 tons.

The new steamer *City of Albany* has been purchased by the Government. The *Daniel Drew* takes her place on the river.

GEO. W. CURTIS spoke to a large audience, last night, at the rooms of the Sixteenth Ward Association, on "Our Nationality." This was the last of the "Free Lecture Course" for the season.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. Regular statements were made and accepted, the balance in bank being $30,240 97.

The cartridge-manufactory, and the powder-magazine connected with it, that were located at the foot of Seventy-seventh-street, East River, where the tremendous explosion recently occurred, have been removed into Westchester County. It is located in an out-of-the-way spot on East Chester Creek, two or three miles from the village. It is said that the manufactory employs several hundred hands, chiefly girls.

An important *habeas corpus* case is now pending before Judge MCCUNN, at his Chambers. A Southerner named SIDNEY KIRTLAND, who was arrested on charges not yet made public, refused to take the oath of allegiance, and remains in custody of Provost-Marshal NUGENT. He claims his discharge on the ground that he had committed no act which warrants his detention. Judge STUART appeared for KIRTLAND, and Deputy P. M. GLASSIE for Col. NUGENT.

The price of Gold was steady yesterday, closing 146¾ ₩ cent. United States Stocks rose ½ ₩ cent. on the 6 ₩ cents of 1881, and the conversions of United States Notes into the 5.20-year's Stock amounted to $1,608,500. The Railway Shares were lower by 1@2 ₩ cent.

Flour was in moderate demand yesterday at irregular prices. Wheat was in good request, and desirable lots were quoted up again 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Corn and Oats were brisker and dearer. A fair business was reported in Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Tallow, and Provisions. Cotton was more active at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ ℔., Whisky was dull and lower. Transactions in other articles were restricted. The freight engagements were moderate, with 645 vessels of all classes in port.

The Peace Convention—The Question at Issue.

Ex-Mayor WOOD'S Peace Convention yesterday was, in many respects, a decided success. It was a large gathering—one of the largest recently held in the City, and its proceedings were marked by energy, directness and a fair degree of enthusiasm. In one important particular it surpassed all similar meetings hitherto held,—we mean in its open, straightforward, avowed sympathy with the principles and the cause of the Secessionists.

From the address and resolutions, as well as from the speech of Mr. WOOD, it will be seen that this Convention takes the extremest ground of State Rights—asserting that allegiance is due to the State Governments and not to the National Government; that the Government has no right to defend its existence against rebellion by force of arms,—that the war is utterly unconstitutional, not because it is a war against Slavery, nor because of any fault in the manner in which it has been conducted, but because the National Government has no right to wage war, either offensive or defensive, against the will and action of any State, and that, on this account, and without regard to consequences, the war ought instantly to be stopped. The Convention goes still further than this in its sympathy with the rebellion. It denounces our armies, our Generals, our Government, in contrast with those of the rebels,—declares that we are already defeated and conquered, and insists on the policy and duty of immediate surrender.

It is rather mortifying to find the Democratic party, or anybody claiming the right to speak in its name, willing to take a tone so humiliating as this. Whatever of courage, of devotion to the Union, of persevering patriotism, and of resolute determination to rescue the country from peril, these men have ever had, must have thoroughly evaporated. They speak like men who have been whipped into abject submission. Possibly their language may be an accurate expression of their own thoughts; but we think they go a good deal too far when they expect to find it echoed by any considerable portion of the American people, or even of the Democratic party. In this possibly we are mistaken,—time will show.

One thing, however, is clear. These Peace Democrats have drawn the only clear, distinct line of division upon the war which can be maintained. They take ground against *the war*,—not against its incidents or the manner in which it is conducted. If the nation has a right to wage war to protect itself against rebellious States, then these Peace men concede that it may wage it in any manner and by the use of any means essential to success. If the war is just, then the Conscription, the Suspension of *Habeas Corpus*, and the Emancipation of Slaves are just, also. They denounce, therefore, as insincere and hypocritical those Democrats who oppose the latter while pretending to support the former. For their own part, they oppose the war as utterly unjust and unconstitutional, and they make this hostility the corner-stone of their new organization.

To this complexion, beyond all doubt, it must come at last. Sooner or later we shall have but two parties—one, of those who are for *the war* as the only means of preserving the nation's life—and the other, of those who are *for peace* whether the nation lives or dies. The Peace Convention declares for the latter. It is *not* for preserving the Union if it must be done by war. It *hopes* we may still have a Union, but it insists that we shall *not* have war. The sooner the people accept this clear and distinct issue, the sooner will the war be ended.

A VALUABLE KEY.—Our Key West correspondent gives a lively picture of the rapidly growing importance of that town and naval station, and of the large amount of Prize Court business continually being transacted there. At the date of his writing a week ago, upward of forty prize vessels had accumulated in the port, though they were being condemned at the rate of two per week. Among others, the notable case of the British prize steamer *Dolphin* has just been settled by her condemnation. On board were found concealed a large quantity of Enfield rifles and sabres, put up in packages and marked "Hardware."

Our Gulf blockaders seem to be driving an excellent business. The *Huntsville* had arrived with two prizes—one a Spanish steamer, captured off Mobile, with a full foreign cargo, and the other a schooner with a full cargo from Havana, also taken off Mobile. Another blockader had brought in a prize, a fast light-draught English steamer, with a full cargo from Nassau. A third blockader had missed the excellent prize, but captured the worthless crew of a rebel steamer laden with cotton, which was fired just as she fell into our hands, and thus our sailors were cheated out of their due. Other prizes are mentioned in this letter, as innumerable prizes have been mentioned in previous letters; and, altogether, we should think that one of the most joyful and lively places in the world was Key West. Seven prizes are mentioned as having been sold in one day.

Supposing, now, the Government had adopted the policy, so strongly urged upon it two years ago, of giving up the forts and posts in the Southern States to the insurgents? Or supposing Gen. SCOTT had not adopted the timely and wise precaution of garrisoning the Southern forts? Or supposing Gen. BRANNAN and Capt. HUNT had held out less firmly at Fort Taylor against the Key West rebels?

The Germans in Hooker's Battles—The National Spirit of our Adopted Citizens.

We sympathize thoroughly with the feeling manifested by our German-born citizens against the attempts to make the German soldiers responsible for the failure of Gen. HOOKER'S operations at Chancellorsville. In our opinion, nothing could be more unjust.

We are confident of this for two reasons. *First*, as we understand the formation of the lines, the inculpated Eleventh corps was not in fault at all. It was run out on the extreme right into the air, to use the military term; that is to say, without natural supports, or reserve columns. When JACKSON'S superior corps suddenly precipitated itself upon its flank and *rear* from an unexpected direction, it was barely possible for the Eleventh to maintain its ground. It was a mistake ever to have posted the corps in that manner. Who is responsible for it we do not say, but certainly not the rank and file. *Second*, a point which is more conclusive yet—not more than one-third of the Eleventh were German soldiers. This fact we have from an American Staff officer belonging to the corps, who cannot be mistaken. Moreover, the German privates, mainly under Gen. SCHURZ, as our correspondent has since stated, were not the division which first gave way. To use his own language, "the division of Gen. SCHURZ occupied the second place in the line, and did not give way until another division had run over it, through it, and had broken it." Gen. SCHURZ himself, has stated the same fact over his official signature, and it is corroborated by all testimony. We say, therefore, that whether the position of the corps was tenable or not, the German soldiers are not responsible for its having been so suddenly abandoned.

We greatly regret to see a disposition in certain quarters to make an invidious distinction against our German soldiers. Political motives, we suppose, are at the bottom of it, but, whether so or not, it is entirely undeserved. From that earliest day, when the Germans of St. Louis rallied under the lead of LYON and BLAIR to strike that blow which so effectually crushed the secession conspiracy in Missouri, no soldiers have been truer to the flag. East and West, the Germans have contributed to the volunteer army their full quota in proportion to their numbers. A considerable part of them started with a great advantage over the native soldiers in military knowledge and discipline—having, in their fatherland, gone through with the three or five years' service required by law on general conscription. The London *Times* has habitually spoken of them, as it has of the Irish soldiers, as mere adventurers enlisting for excitement, or mercenaries fighting for pay. Such language becomes that rebel-sympathizing sheet, but it disgraces any American who pretends to the least loyalty. These soldiers have served their country on the same terms, with as high hopes, and, we verily believe, with as unselfish an impulse, as any Americans who have fought under the flag; and we have yet to be convinced that they have not shown equal bravery in the field.

The Germans in the army have been thoroughly faithful to the cause; and so in like manner have been the great body of those who have remained at home. From the beginning there have been fewer Secessionists in the South among the German-born than among any other class of the population. This is not to be accounted for solely by the fact that comparatively few of the latter are personally interested in the institution for which all this treason has been committed. The standing appeal made to the non-slaveholders by Southern demagogues has been that the preservation of Slavery closely concerns them—for that without it, all labor South would sink to one black, indiscriminate level. This argument has had some effect. But the great body of the German-born population south of Mason and Dixon's, in spite of the adverse influences, still incline to the Government to which they swore fidelity when they became naturalized. They have not found it easy to turn against the flag which, long before they had crossed the seas, they had been taught to regard as the great symbol of human liberty and progress. And so at the North. Fewer copperheads, proportionately, can be found among our Teutonic population than any other class. Almost to a man, they are for prosecuting the war till the National unity is secured. The fact ought to be recognized and appreciated. It will be by every true American heart.

All the miserable distinctions between the foreign-born and the native, of which so much used to be made, we trust, have had their day. One of the grand results of this war is to be its assimilation of all American blood, from whatever source. We may set it down as certain that the Native American party will never be revived, and that the naturalization laws will never be repealed nor made less liberal. Men who have proved themselves so ready to shed their blood for the salvation of their adopted country, and who have generally been so faithful to the National cause in its darkest hours, have put their title to all the privileges of American citizenship beyond all controversy. But more than that—their active service under the flag of the Union, their fighting side by side with the descendants of those who laid the foundation of the Republic, will do more to Americanize them and their children than could be effected in a whole generation of peaceful living. The war will prove itself a wonderful school for instilling American ideas, sentiments, sympathies and convictions, and for unlearning a great deal that has been brought over from the old world by those immigrants both to their and our disadvantage. The intensified National spirit will greatly quicken and strengthen all the better qualities, not only of those "to the manner born," but of all our people of every origin. Our people hereafter will be far more homogeneous and fraternal. The blood that mixes in the battle-field, in one common sacrifice, will be a cement of American nationality nothing else could supply.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S DOINGS AT THE WEST.—Unless we are greatly mistaken, the Government will very soon find it necessary to check the intemperate patriotism of Gen. BURNSIDE in his mode of dealing with disaffected persons and Presses in the loyal States. Whether the powers which he claims to exercise over freedom of speech and of the Press do actually belong to his office or not, it is very clear that they should never be intrusted to any man whose zeal outruns his judgment. An over-zealous friend will often do ten times more harm by restless and injudicious meddling than an open enemy; and in the exercise of powers which, however necessary they may be, are always odious, an excessive prudence is always preferable to a headlong and reckless temper. We have no doubt that Gen. BURNSIDE thinks he is rendering the country an essential service, in suppressing the Chicago *Times* and in forbidding the circulation of the New-York *World* within his lines; and we have just as little doubt that he is utterly mistaken. He will very speedily find that he is multiplying ten-fold the very evil he seeks to extirpate. It is very rarely that a military man can be found who is capable of understanding what public opinion is, or who can be made to comprehend that the Press has any other rights than those which he may be pleased to confer upon it. We do not know that we should gain much on either point by appealing from the camp to the Government; but our interest in the welfare of the country impels us to risk the experiment of counseling President LINCOLN to put a check upon Gen. BURNSIDE'S super-serviceable and dangerous proceedings as speedily as possible.

FROM MEXICO.—We understand that dispatches have been received by French officials in this City from Mexico, confirming the reported capture of Puebla by the French army. On the other hand, two arrivals from Havana, later than that of the *Shelldrake*, which first brought the news, fail to bring any decisive confirmation accessible to the public.

The steamer *Eagle* arrived last evening with advices from Havana to the 30th ult. The French mail steamer *Tampico* had arrived at Santiago de Cuba, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 19th ult.—only one day previous to the departure of the French war steamer *Darien*, which brought advices of the reported capture of Puebla.

Much surprise was expressed in Havana that the *Tampico* brought no news relative to the capture of the city or the progress of French arms at that place.

The Havana press, remarking upon this, begins to doubt the truth of the report. The *Siglo* considers it "apocryphal," and does not think the intelligence of the capture of Puebla on the 17th ult. could have reached Vera Cruz in time to be sent by the French war steamer.

It is certainly somewhat singular that we should be compelled to wait so long before receiving conclusive intelligence on a point of so much importance. The next arrival will doubtless be decisive.

A MISNOMER.—Seldom have there been such hot-headed and bloodthirsty sentiments uttered as at the *Peace* meeting last night. Threats and defiances were flung at the Government, slander and falsehood were heaped upon the Army, and a carnival of war and bloodshed in our own midst was invited—in the name of Peace. It was evident that these men were not apostles of peace—but what they aimed at was a *transfer of the war*. If such men as WOOD could carry out their original programme of coöperating with the rebellion—if they could secure the transfer of HOOKER'S army to New-York, of ROSECRANS' to Cincinnati, and of GRANT'S to Chicago—if they could raise the seige of Vicksburgh, compel the evacuation of Murfreesboro, and expose Washington to JEFF. DAVIS—if they could secure the success of the rebels and the subjugation of the North—their chief and only object in advocating *peace* would be achieved.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The total subscriptions in America to the Atlantic Telegraph stock to date are £66,615 sterling.

Every person in the United States and the British North American Provinces owning any of the stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has shown his confidence in the enterprise by subscribing for new stock.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Further French Reports of the Capture of Puebla.

VERA CRUZ DATES TO THE 19TH.

Nothing Heard of the Capture at that Time.

The French Reports Doubted in Havana.

Atrocities by the Franco-Egyptian Soldiers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 30, 1863.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in its paper of the 27th, gives the following additional particulars of the capture of Puebla by the French:

"On Saturday, the 16th of May, the French troops, who had made a parallel 180 metres from Fort Toti Mehuacan, opened a brisk and constant cannonading against it, and dismounted all its artillery.

The besieged defended themselves courageously.

On the following day the parallels were continued to within a very short distance of the works of defence. The Mexican Gen. MENDOZA then presented himself to Gen. FOREY in his camp, and asked him to allow the Mexican troops to leave Puebla with their arms and part of the artillery, on which conditions the place should be given up. Gen. FOREY refused point blank to consent to it.

At 5 o'clock a flag of truce came to Gen. FOREY with a letter from Gen. GONZALEZ ORTEGA, informing him that he surrendered at discretion, with all his troops. Col. MANEQUE, second in command of the staff, then went to occupy the place with the first battalion of infantry chasseurs, under the orders of Commander COUCEY and an escort of hussars.

The surrender of the city was made peaceably. On the 19th, at 11 in the morning, the French troops were still entering Puebla, and Gen. FOREY likewise made his entry, at which moment a salute of 101 cannon was fired.

There were taken prisoners twenty-three Generals, among them the Commander-in-Chief, GONZALEZ ORTEGA, 900 officers, and from 15,000 to 17,000 soldiers, there likewise being left in the hands of the French all the artillery, munitions, arms and equipments.

On the 20th, Gen. BAZAINE, at the head of a force consisting of the troops of two divisions set out for Mexico."

Letters from Vera Cruz, giving an account of the defeat of Gen. COMONFORT, at San Lorenzo, mention that the fight took place on the night of the 7th and the following morning, that the Mexican General had a large number killed and wounded—the greater part of the latter falling into the power of Gen. BAZAINE, beside 2,500 taken prisoners, eight rifled cannon, twenty wagon-loads of warlike materials and provisions, and 200 mules laden with flour.

The news of the taking of Puebla, it was expected, would be confirmed on the arrival of the French mail steamer *Tampico* at Santiago de Cuba from Vera Cruz, and the intelligence which it was supposed she would bring was anxiously looked for here in Havana. The *Tampico* arrived at Santiago de Cuba on her regular day, as usual, and the news which she brought was transmitted to this city by the *Pajaro del Oceano*, which arrived here on the 28th. To the astonishment of many, the news, although voluminous, *contained nothing about the taking of Puebla, nor was anything known about it at Vera Cruz when the Tampico sailed on the 19th.* The French war steamer which brought the news here left Vera Cruz on the 20th, so that it must have put to sea as soon as the dispatches arrived from FOREY, at Puebla.

The *Siglo*, of this city, maintains that the news of the taking of Puebla is very apocryphal, and that the intelligence of the taking of Puebla on the 17th could not have been received at Vera Cruz in time to be sent by the French war steamer.

The following are the remarks of the editor of that paper on the subject:

"The newspapers from Santiago de Cuba which the *Pajaro del Oceano* has brought us, contain the details which we give below, it being remarkable that they contain no news from Vera Cruz later than the 15th, whilst the *Tampico* left that port on the 19th.

It is also very strange that on the 15th the news received at Vera Cruz from Puebla reaches only to the 8th. The mail from Puebla which brought to Vera Cruz the French dispatch of COMONFORT'S defeat arrived on the 14th, after eight days' journey."

The following are the principal subjects of interest brought by the *Tampico* from Vera Cruz:

APRIL 28, AT THE CAMP BEFORE PUEBLA.

You must know that on the 19th of April, the French undertook the operation of attacking the fortress of Carmen, which they did not succeed in taking. They only took two plots of houses in the direction of the barracks Osollos. In one of these plots the besieged had deposited underground a large quantity of grenades and gunpowder, with the intention of blowing up the place as soon as it was occupied by the French.

On the 20th the Mexicans themselves set fire to two plots of houses, with the purpose of communicating the fire to the plot where the grenades and gunpowder had been deposited; but they did not succeed in their object, for the French fell back, and although there was a terrible explosion, it did them no damage.

The defence which they are making of Puebla is the most terrible in the world. All the houses are fortified, and each defended inch by inch. The roofs are covered with cannon, and have embrasures in all directions. The staircases of the lower floors no longer exist, and when they are occupied from the upper ones they make a formidable defence, riddling with bullets those who are below.

Inscrutable objects are formed with the iron railings of the convents and houses. When it suits them, in places where the French make a breach, it is found that after the opening is made it is impassable.

On the 25th a very serious attack was made at five different places, and with 27 battalions, setting fire to three mines, which were prepared some days ago, which they exploded on beginning the attack to make a breach. The attack began at 1 o'clock in the morning, and concluded at noon of the same day, the French being repulsed from all the points, which were San Agustin, Santa Inés, Concordia, Santa Anita and Carmen. The loss of the assailants was considerable, for the First battalion alone of the Second regiment of Zouaves lost at Santa Inés 400 men, with nineteen officers and two companies taken prisoners.

The *Ero del Comercio* also gives the following details respecting some assassinations committed by the Egyptian soldiers in the French service in the *rancho* of Cuazimal:

"On the 3d inst., the authorities and inhabitants of Vera Cruz were excited by feelings of horror, caused by the atrocities which some soldiers of the Egyptian force committed at the *rancho* of Cuazimal, in the vicinity of Medellin.

It appears that for some time past a portion of that force have been quartered at Medellin. On the night of the 2d inst. some of the soldiers proceeded to the *rancho* called Cuazimal, the property of LUCAS MIJANGO, at which place several families were living.

Whether the Egyptians reckoned on the possibility of concealing their crime, or had formed the determination to desert, they invaded the houses of the above-named *rancho*, giving themselves up to the plundering and to the commission of every kind of excess.

It is natural that some of the persons ill treated would oppose resistance to the attacks of the Egyptians; but what other resistance than their cries and lamentations could young children sacrificed with inconceivable barbarity oppose to them?

The result was a dreadful butchery of the inhabitants of the *cancho*, nine of them were killed, and seven, consisting of men, women and children, were wounded, some of whom have since died in this city.

The French authorities immediately took the most efficient means to apprehend the murderers, which were successful, and they are at present being tried by a Court-martial which is sitting for that purpose.

We understand that the Government is resolved to apply to the guilty individuals the severest punishment to which they have made themselves liable. We will inform our readers in due season of the result of the trial."

WEST INDIAN NEWS.

CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH STEAMER HERO.

The English screw-steamer *Hero*, which left this port yesterday afternoon, dispatched, it is said, for abroad, but doubtless intended to run the blockade, was captured, according to the report, off the coast of Cuba, but it is to be hoped outside of the water jurisdiction of Spain, by the United States steamer *Juniata*, which has been cruising about here, entering and going out of harbor, as circumstances required, and has been taken by that war-vessel to Key West, to be adjudicated upon.

A portion of the colored people who emigrated to the Island of St. Domingo in 1824 and 1825, during the administration of President BOYER, and were received in the Haytian dominions, afterward settled in the Peninsula of Samana, which now belongs to the Dominican part of the island. Since the restoration of the Spanish rule, several charges and municipal obligations have been imposed upon the inhabitants of the above district, which the colored immigrants from the United States refuse to discharge, upon the plea of their being American citizens. These pretensions the Spaniards complain are supported by the American consul, who has presented the parties with papers, in which they are expressly declared to be American citizens, and which have been presented as a cause of exemption when called upon by the governing authorities. It is stated that the same individuals assisted as Dominicians at the time of the *pronunciamiento* in favor of the ancient mother country, and that all of them who could write signed the declaration which was published at that time. It is said that the Spanish Government do not intend to pay any attention to their excuses, nor to the papers of American citizenship with which they have been furnished by the United States Consul.

An Englishman, named J. F. MOREN, had arrived at San Domingo from Hayti, on his way to the borders of the Spanish part of the island, to engage in the felling of timber that grows there on a grand scale, having obtained the permission of the Government for that purpose.

LARA.

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

The British Prize Steamer Dolphin Condemned.

Enfield Rifles and Sabres Found on Board.

RECENT CAPTURES BY OUR BLOCKADERS.

A Spanish and an English Steamer Taken, and a Rebel Steamer Destroyed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., Thursday, May 28, 1863.

The British prize steamer *Dolphin*, about which there has lately been so much said in the English papers, has just been condemned as lawful prize. A large quantity of Enfield rifles and sabres were found on board in packages marked "hardware," and concealed under the coals. There are upwards of forty prize vessels here and being condemned at the rate of two per week. The *Huntsville*, *Octorora* and *De Soto* steamers have all been figuring quite largely of late in prize captures, and the two former arrived here on the 22d. The *Huntsville* brought in two prizes—one the Spanish steamer *Union*, captured off Mobile with a full foreign cargo. The officers and crew are all Spanish, and having crowded their boiler rather severely in their desire to escape, it exploded, and they wisely turned and made for the *Huntsville*. The other prize of the *Huntsville* is a small schooner, with a full cargo from Havana, also taken off Mobile. The *Octorora* brings as prize the English steamer *Eagle*, with a full cargo from Nassau, and they had a severe chase after her, having shot away both wheel-houses, the pilot-house and one smoke-stack, when she caved in, proving to be a fast boat, of very light draft, and one that I believe has done a very successful business heretofore. The *Huntsville* also brings the crew of the rebel steamer *Cuba*, (thirty-two in number,) which steamer was fallen in with by the *Huntsville* and chased for some hours, when a fog enabling her to escape, she was then fallen in with by the *Octorora* and again chased until she found herself captured by the *De Soto*, thus destroying the last delusive hope of escape, when they fired the turpentine already prepared for the event, and the *Cuba* was instantly in flames, the crew taking to their boats and were captured. She had a full cargo of cotton.

The rebel prize steamer *Eugenia*, captured off Mobile by the *R. R. Cuyler*, has been discharged, and will be sent at once down to the Mobile blockade.

Prize vessels are accumulating here rapidly. Sales were made on the 21st of seven, (condemned,) and for good prices.

The ship *S. R. Mallory* is nearly loaded with prize cargoes of cotton and merchandise, and will proceed to New-York in a few days.

The dispatch boat steamer *Sunflower* arrived here on the 22d, consigned to Admiral BAILEY, for service on this station and district.

The steamer *Bermuda*, naval tender, arrived on the 23d, bound westward.

The steamer *Zephyr*, from Baltimore, arrived on the 24th, bound to New-Orleans, in army employment.

The schooner *Sea Lion*, a fine cotton prize, arrived yesterday, the 27th, captured by the steamer *Aroostook* off Mobile, and sent here for adjudication. The vessel was leaking badly, and has been kept afloat with great difficulty and much labor during a trip of sixteen days, and this morning she lies in the slip full of water, and the cargo, consequently, all wet. She has 280 bales of cotton.

This island, in its present aspect of naval and military importance, presents to the mind of the most superficial observer, upon learning its history of wrecking, wharf monopoly, secession and treason, the idea of the chrysalis emerging from its prison-house, and with expanding wings gracefully accepting its destiny. There is a continual crowd of vessels awaiting their turn to occupy the very scanty supply of wharf-room; and the press of business consequent upon the immense movement of coal and other supplies for the navy and army leaves no room for idlers, either among men or horses. Everybody and everything is employed. The very large number of war prizes constantly in our harbor require a large number of men in caring for the vessels and cargoes, and in transhipping them, selling the damaged portions, &c., &c. The office of United States Marshal for this district has suddenly become of an importance quite unlooked for, and is administered by its incumbent, JAMES C. CLAPP, Esq., in a becoming spirit of liberality and fairness.

The Government works on the fortifications of the island are flagging for want of more laborers, and the superintendents are unable to keep up a full number. An additional 200 are required at once, which it would be imprudent to bring here from the North at this season of the year.

The operations in supplying the navy and army are now very much impeded, and, to some extent, entirely thwarted by the absolute want of more wharf-room for large vessels. There should be made at once at least 1,000 feet additional of wharves.

A trial has just been concluded in the Admiralty Court here before His Honor Judge MARVIN, of more than ordinary importance to commerce, and to seafaring men in particular. Seven men of the crew of the ship *Sparkling Sea*, Capt. WALSH, were on the 18th convicted of revolt and mutiny on board that ship, while she lay upon the Florida Reef aground, where she was wrecked on the 9th of January last, being on a voyage from New-York to New-Orleans, with the Twenty-fifth New-York battery, 100 horses, and stores and materials for the "Banks' Expedition." When the vessel had struck upon the reef the men claimed that their voyage was up, and refused to render further service, in disobedience of the wishes and commands of Capt. WALSH, who believes that he would have saved his ship from total wreck had these men fully discharged their duty. Judge MARVIN held that this conduct was sufficient to constitute a revolt, and the men were sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison at Auburn—five of them for two years and six months, the other two for two years. Great praise should be awarded to Capt. WALSH for the energetic manner in which he has prosecuted these men to conviction, and the sacrifices he has made to see the law fully vindicated in their case. The result should prove a future protection to property in distress, and an important lesson to seamen.

The Government steamers *Zephyr* and *John Hancock* have arrived from Baltimore, bound for New-Orleans, and are taking in coal.

The health of the Island is excellent, and the weather remarkably cool, with frequent showers. We expect to escape epidemic this season entirely.

The war-vessels in the harbor are the steamers *Octorora*, *Tioga*, *Sonoma*, *Magnolia* and *Huntsville*, and sloop-of-war *Dale*.

F.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Advices from Richmond to the 2d inst.

VALLANDIGHAM STILL AT SHELBYVILLE.

Probable Election of "Extra Billy" Smith Governor of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 3.

Richmond papers of last Monday and Tuesday, 1st and 2d inst., have been received, from which the following extracts are taken:

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, May 29.

VALLANDIGHAM is still at Shelbyville. He says that while as an exile he is confident of kind and hospitable treatment and consideration from a generous and hospitable people, he desires to avoid all public appearance or demonstration, and to live in some retired place as a retired gentleman. He is fully sensible that as an alien enemy his residence in the Confederacy is solely allowed by the generous consent of the Government and people, until he can return home in safety. He is confident his character is well enough known to satisfy all that he is incapable of any word or act while here or on his return to Ohio, inconsistent with the relations he sustains toward the South during his sojourn among us.

The report of Mrs. VALLANDIGHAM's insanity is a fabrication. She wrote to her husband a week ago, enjoining him not to deviate from his high path of duty, honor and patriotism. VALLANDIGHAM, after the sentence of the Court-martial, was kept in close confinement. Only ROSECRANS' Staff officers communicated with him. He states that disgust and dissatisfaction prevails in the Northwest, and the people will certainly rise and throw off LINCOLN's hated yoke.

From dispatches to other Richmond papers, I likewise compile the following:

The Virginia election, which took place last week, has probably resulted in the choice of "Extra Billy" SMITH for Governor, over Col. FLOURNOY. SMITH is 4,000 ahead thus far. There were four candidates—SMITH, FLOURNOY, MUMFORD and WISE.

Gov. LETCHER has been defeated for Congress by Col. BALDWIN. Col. WICKHAM is elected in the Richmond district. ALEX. BOTELER is defeated by Col. HALLIDAY.

PRICE is probably elected Lieutenant-Governor, over IMBODEN.

Gen. EWELL has succeeded to the active command of JACKSON's corps.

ANOTHER GREAT CAVALRY RAID.

Expedition of Col. Kilpatrick from Gloucester Court-house to Urbanna on the Lower Rappahannock.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STONEMAN'S STATION, Va., Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

KILPATRICK is perpetrating another raid. It will be remembered, that at the conclusion of STONEMAN's raid, that portion of the forces under Col. KILPATRICK rendezvoused at Gloucester Court-house, on the York River. There they have been resting for the past three weeks. Last week Col. KILPATRICK was ordered to bring his command back to this army, and preparations were made accordingly.

On Saturday morning, May 30, at 8 o'clock, Col. KILPATRICK's force left Gloucester and started on the march to Urbanna, on the Lower Rappahannock, distant about fifty miles. His route lays northwest, through the length of Gloucester County, to a point immediately south of Old Dragon Bridge, where he would cross the Piankitank river, and thence move northward through Middlesex County, to Urbanna.

A force of infantry, on ferry-boats, left Aquia Creek on Saturday evening, to join the blockading flotilla at the mouth of the Rappahannock, and with their assistance KILPATRICK was expected to cross his cavalry yesterday, to the neck on the north side of the Rappahannock, and thence pursue the march up the neck through Lancaster, Westmoreland and King George Counties.

The expedition boats with the infantry are hourly expected at Aquia Creek. The probability is that the work met with little or no opposition, as there has been no considerable force of the enemy in that direction. Col. KILPATRICK had orders to make his presence felt in the country through which he passed. That region is very rich, has been but little visited by either force, and abounds in contrabands, mules and horses.

L. L. CROUNSE.

American Medical Association.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 3.

The fourteenth annual session of the American Medical Association commenced at Bryan Hall yesterday, WILSON J. JEWETT, of Penn., First Vice-President, in the Chair. There was a full attendance, most of the States being represented. An address of welcome to the delegates, on behalf of the physicians of Chicago and the State, was made by Dr. DAVIS.

In the afternoon session the Committee on Nominations recommended the following officers:

For President—Dr. Alden March, of New-York.

Vice-Presidents—Drs. James Cooper, of Del.; David Prince, of Ill.; C. G. Cox, of Ind.; E. S. Cann, of Wis.

Reports on the prize essays were then read by Dr. MCGUGEE, of Iowa, who considered that only one essay had been published that was worthy of the prize medal, and its author was SAMUEL P. PERCY, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the New-York Medical College. A resolution was offered and adopted that a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chair to draft a memorial to Congress, asking the enactment of a law by which surgeons in the service of the United States may be accorded a relative rank in the same.

Dr. LAWKEN called attention to the recent order of the Surgeon-General, prohibiting the use of mercurials and tartarized antimony by the Army Surgical corps. He moved that the Society express their disapprobation of the order.

The subject was referred to a Committee, with instructions to inquire into the facts of the case, and report thereon.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 206 High Holborn, London, England.

Straw Hats.

A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-burn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Housekeepers, if you Want the Best Soap in market, ask your grocer for Pyle's O. K. Soap. After a fair trial you will use no other. Pyle's Saleratus, Cream Tartar, and Soda are also pure and just weights.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

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No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
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Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

The First Inquiry to Make in Purchasing a Sewing-machine for family use is whether it will embroider perfectly as well as sew perfectly. If it will not, however useful for shirt-making, it is not the machine for a family. GROVER & BAKER'S celebrated Sewing-machine, No. 495 Broadway, only equals the excellence and strength of its stitching by the elegance and beauty of its embroidery. These are the only Sewing-machines which embroider.

Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass., has proved eminently successful in the cure of severe complaints, especially those affecting the limbs and lungs, also of women's diseases. The Turkish and other foreign baths are administered, and every means of reinvigoration is brought to bear on invalids.—*Springfield Republican.*

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,

is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
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"Neuralgia."

The celebrated Sturgis Electric Compound for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c., which is having such an extensive sale all over the New-England States, can be found at D. S. BARNES & CO.'S, No. 202 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The WEED, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 506 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BEEBE—STEWART.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, by Rev. Moses Ballou, ROBERT H. BEEBE and C. GERTRUDE, eldest daughter of B. B. Stewart, all of this City.

☞ Duchess County papers please copy.

CLARK—WHITE.—On Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., LOUIS CLARK, of New-York, to S. EUGENIA, only daughter of William B. White, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

FOWLER—FAXON.—MILLS—FAXON.—On Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. Dr. Spring, Mr. OSCAR A. FOWLER, of Poughkeepsie, and Miss SARAH S. FAXON, of New-York. Also, by the same, Mr. W. W. MILLS, Jr., and Miss HATTIE S. FAXON, both of this City.

GRANT—PIERSON.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the First Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J., by Rev. James F. Browne, of Bridgton, N. J., assisted by Rev. E. B Edgar, of Westfield, N. J., ANSON F. GRANT and ELIZABETH PIERSON, both of Westfield.

HOLMES—BULL.—On Tuesday, June 2, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., WILLIAM B. HOLMES and MARY H., daughter of Frederic Bull, Esq., all of this City.

LYLE—NEWCOMB.—On Monday, June 1, at the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette-place, by Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., JOHN S. LYLE, of New-York, and Miss ELIZABETH ANTOINETTE, daughter of C. G. Newcomb, of Tenafly, N. J.

MYERS—HOLMES.—On Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. Edwin Holmes, assisted by Rev. John McC Holmes, at the residence of the bride's father, in Poughkeepsie, F. RAWDON MYERS, of Brooklyn, and SUSAN B. HOLMES, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

PARET—MOASE.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James R. Eckard, D. D., of Easton, Penn., EDWARD PARET, of Jersey City, and ISABELLA M., daughter of Charles Moase, of Castleton, S. I.

PALMER—GRANT.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the First Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J., by Rev. James F. Browne, of Bridgton, N. J., assisted by Rev. E. B. Edgar, of Westfield, N. J., EDWIN A. PALMER, of Cleveland, O., and JENNIE GRANT, of Westfield, N. J.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

SOWDON—WILSON.—On Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. A. G. Peltz, at the residence of the bride's parents, R. EDWIN SOWDON and C. AUGUSTA, daughter of George Wilson, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

FELT.—On Sunday, May 10, at the Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., of typhoid fever, ALFRED W. FELT, of Company C., 5th regiment New-York State Volunteers (Duryee's Zouaves,) and eldest son of the late Capt. George W. and Phebe Felt, of this City, aged 19 years, 7 months and 19 days.

☞ Salem (Mass.) papers please copy.

FORBES.—In Keedysville, Md., on Sunday, May 31, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, in September last, Sergt. OLIVER PETER FORBES, Company A., 9th regiment New-York Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the above regiment, and members of Niagara Engine Company No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday, June 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Thomas' Chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., without further invitation.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 1, MARY SINCLAIR, eldest daughter of Isaac and Mary R. Hyde, aged 20 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner of Clark and Henry sts., on Thursday, June 4, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MITCHILL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 2, GEORGIANA SMITH, daughter of George and Mary Mitchill, in the 16th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, June 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 246 West 19th-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

NICHOLSON.—On Sunday, May 17, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Maj. Charles J. Nicholson, of the Bengal Army, and eldest daughter of E. H. Gillilan, Esq., of the "Grange," Cheltenham.

TRACY.—On Wednesday morning, June 3, at the residence of his father, No. 8 East 23d-st., Lieut. FREDERICK A. TRACY, 12th regiment U. S. Infantry, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Staff of Brig.-Gen. Ayres, First Brigade Regular Infantry, Army of the Potomac, in the 2[illegible]th year of his age.

His funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday morning, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend. His body will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 2, CHARLES W., son of Joseph R. and Catherine E. Thomas, in the 13th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to meet at the residence of his parents, No. 83 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and thence proceed to St. Mark's Church, where the funeral services will take place.

WATSON.—On Wednesday morning, June 2, after a lingering illness, JOHN WATSON, M. D., of this City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, June 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice, from his late residence, No. 9 West 21st-st. The funeral services will be held at Dr. Adams' Church, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 309.—June 3, 1863.
13, 4, 35, 46, 30, 28.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 310.—June 3, 1863.
2, 28, 60, 46, 35, 39, 7, 4, 67, 76, 44, 64.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Republican Central Committee will be held at headquarters, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 4, 1863, at 8 o'clock.

WM. A. DARLING, President.
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

RIFLES AND MUSKETS FOR SALE.

8,000 Prussian smooth-bore muskets, 1,000 Prussian Suhl rifles, and 500 Chasseurs de Vincennes rifles.

All the arms are of the best quality, and subject to inspection.

For particulars address Box 11 New-York Post-office.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM No. 40, NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-av.

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BROADWAY.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.

Warranted to fit, and to be
CHEAPER
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Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

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BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

One bottle warranted a *permanent cure* in every kind of Piles; two bottles in Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. In cases of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 3 bottles in 1,000 returned, and those were fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must *warrant* it.

HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, N. Y.

SHERRELL'S CELEBRATED PARISIAN
HAIR PREPARATIONS.
Sherrell's Anti-Depilatory and Detersive Extract;
Sherrell's Cantharis et Rosmarinus Lotion,
AND SHERRELL'S DETERGENT EXTRACT.

These valuable preparations are well known to every lady who has visited Paris. A supply just received by steamer, and for sale by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., sole agents for the United States.

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I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

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FOUNTAINS, VASES, ARBORS,
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PRIVATE AND PUBLIC GROUNDS,
At JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.'S,
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Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.
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INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
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And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
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FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* for 1861 and 1862. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A 2:12 GAIT TO A ROAD WAGON.
A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE PAGE ENGRAVING
OF
THE LEDGER TEAM IN MOTION,
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NOW READY,
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PRICE ONLY EIGHT CENTS.

This Engraving is of itself worth more than the price of the paper. The horses, LADY PALMER and FLATBUSH MAID, are represented as moving at full speed, and every judge who has seen the picture say it is by far the most beautiful and natural representation of fast horses in trotting action ever produced.

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Windsor THE Cravat.
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Windsor THE MOST EXQUISITE Cravat.
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Windsor No. 379 Broadway. Cravat.

UNIFORMS
FOR OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY,
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Very superior style by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
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STEPHEN PHILBIN,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
Connecting with Plumbing Establishment
NO. 331 FOURTH-STREET,
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Is constantly receiving the Latest and most APPROVED PATTERNS of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, and all other kinds of GAS FIXTURES, which he offers at *very low RATES.* Also, FRENCH BRONZES of his own Importation, from the BEST MANUFACTURERS IN PARIS. PROMPT ATTENTION paid to all foreign orders.

STERLING'S
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FOR THE
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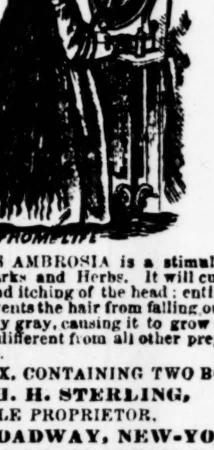

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, CONTAINING TWO BOTTLES.
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is well known and acknowledged by all MEDICAL MEN. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point has BEEN ATTAINED in the PERUVIAN SYRUP, which supplies the blood with its LIFE ELEMENT—IRON infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system.

1854

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THAT DUSTY, DIRTY APPEARANCE which hair and whiskers usually present when dyed with the usual hair dyes, may be entirely obviated, by using MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE, which produces a perfectly natural color of any desired shade—one that will not crock, fade or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents.

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DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
is the best remedy for sores in the world.
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
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BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
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WANTED—MEN WILLING TO DEVOTE THEIR time to a business that will pay $500 to $1,000 per month, on a capital of a few hundred dollars. Call at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 3, where the practical workings of a great and new invention will be freely shown, and the most skeptical will be convinced.

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Embellished with eleven large illustrative engravings, of the best scenes in the work, engraved from original drawings, made expressly for this edition, by the first artists in this country, irrespective of cost.

THE CASTLE'S HEIR is printed from the author's manuscript, purchased direct from Mrs. Henry Wood, and it will be issued here by us on June 13, in advance of the publication of the work in Europe.

The interest of THE CASTLE'S HEIR is intense, while the characters are drawn with a vigor and freedom of touch characteristic of this powerful writer. Of all female writers, Mrs. Wood, in our opinion, takes the lead—a fact which we think must soon be universally acknowledged. Her stories not only are full of great power and interest, but their influence is on the side of morality and virtue, of which both "The Earl's Heirs" and "The Mystery" are notable instances.

It will be published complete in two large octavo volumes, beautifully illustrated, and neatly done up in paper cover. Price one dollar a copy; or bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 25.

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NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to reënter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 106, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

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FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 25 to 75 acres of land, (distant from New-York City 1½ hours by railroad,) situated in a rolling country, noted for its salubrity and attractive scenery. The mansion is large and built in the best manner; lawn and grounds beautifully shaded; fruit of all kinds; grapery in full bearing; fine spring water. In the vicinity of schools, churches of all denominations, and with the advantage of refined and agreeable society, this property presents many attractions to persons who are seeking the health and pleasures of the country without going far from the City. The communications of respectable parties, over their own signatures, will receive attention from "NASH," Box No. 2,515 New-York City Post-office.

FOR INVALIDS—A HANDSOME COUNTRY residence for sale near the Hudson River, 22 miles from New-York, one mile from Hudson River Railroad Station. It contains about 20 acres of excellent land, well supplied with fruit and water in every variety. The buildings are sightly, convenient and commodious, the mountain scenery beautiful, and the atmosphere renowned for its salubrity. Price $7,500. Apply after 12 o'clock to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FARM AND SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT DERBY, CONN.—Containing about 50 acres superior land in the highest cultivation. The location is unexceptionably good in all respects, the situation and prospect unusually fine, affording an interior and water view of great beauty and extent. Buildings very fair and the whole in excellent order. Price $5,000. Scarcely anything to be found cheaper or more desirable. Apply after 12 o'clock to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on one of the pleasantest streets in the village of Pittsfield, Mass.; one-third of an acre of land, shade and fruit trees, flower and vegetable gardens, in excellent state of cultivation; house in thorough repair, with modern conveniences. To be sold at public auction Saturday, June 6, at one o'clock P. M.; possession given Sept. 1. For terms of sale, apply to E. B. OLIVER on the premises, or to T. HALL, Auctioneer.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

AUCTION SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. The property of James Benedict, Jr., beautifully located, fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; one acre of ground, fruit and shade trees; large house, modern-built; five minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. For particulars inquire of S. SEELY, No. 113 King-st., New-York, or L. DIBBLE, South Norwalk.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Centerville, N. J., on the Bergen Point plank road, 6 miles from Jersey City Ferry, and convenient of access by cars at any hour; attached to the house is an acre of ground finely cultivated and containing an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For terms apply to Mrs. FERRIS on premises, or of H. D. ORMSBEE & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, TWO and a half miles south of Newburgh, with an uninterrupted view of both shores of the bay; large fine house, furnished, garden planted, fruit, stables, ice-house, beautiful grounds and extensive beach. To let for the season. Or the whole place is offered for sale. For further information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH ORANGE, DIRECTLY on the mountain, adjoining Dr. Marcy's, and commanding a landscape unequaled in this country. The house is two stories and attic, and is complete in its appointments. The grounds comprise 7½ acres of thoroughly drained lawn, graded and planted with fine trees; also, a fine large garden. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE on East River, nine miles from Harlem, contains 170 acres, with everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, being perfectly health, and situation delightful; to be sold, with furniture, stock, &c., and terms to suit purchaser. Apply from 12 to 4, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, to VALENTINE G. HALL.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A DELIGHTFUL place of half an acre, with good house and barn, containing almost every convenience for a Summer or Winter residence. The situation is elevated and beautiful, the prospect elegant, the fruit and shade refreshing and abundant. Price $6,500. Apply after 12 o'clock to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND about 34 acres, 3 minutes' walk from depot, at Metuchin, N. J., and 1¼ hours from New-York; location elevated and pleasant; soil of first quality; churches and schools convenient. The property will be sold very low to close an estate. M. DANIELS, Administrator, No. 259 Broad-st., Newark, or S. EDDY, 8 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ONE AND A HALF miles from Rye depot, (near the elegant country residences of Messrs. Easton, Macy, Drake, Cragin, Palmer and others,) the house and grounds belonging to the estate of the late John H. Purdy. Apply to JOHN PALMER, near the premises, or to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The premises embrace about six acres of land, with a commodious house, of brick, with slate roof, in perfect order, and necessary outbuildings. The garden contains a variety of choice fruit trees. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD New-Jersey, 14 miles from Jersey City; four new cottage dwellings within three minutes' walk of the depot—nine to twelve rooms each, with lots 68x250. Price from $2,800 to $3,300. Inquire for particulars at the office of the *Merchants' Magazine*, Room No. 24, of
WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 61 William-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles up the Hudson River, 30 minutes from 30th-st. depot. The house has modern improvements, 1¼ acres of land, and stable accommodations. Apply to C. W. VAN DOREN, on the premises, or at No. 58 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Hudson, for cost of improvements, $20,000, must be sold. Also a number of fine residences at Orange, N. J., from $4,000 to $12,000. Real estate of every variety sold. Mortgages foreclosed, and loans negotiated.
H. V. CRAMER & CO., No. 114 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for either a Summer or permanent residence, containing 70 acres, located on the Sound at the mouth of the Saugatuck River, Westport, Conn. A commodious house and lodge, with large carriage house and barns, all in perfect order for immediate occupancy. Apply for terms and particulars at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NEW DOUBLE house, with 16 rooms; one acre of land; overlooking Hudson River for miles; good garden, fruit, plenty of shade trees; ten minutes' walk from Hudson River depot at Sing Sing. Rent $400 for season. Inquire of
E. MERRITT COLLYER.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of Mamaroneck, Westchester, 21 miles from City, consisting of house, barn and two acres of elevated land; fruit trees, water front, etc., with fine view of Long Island Sound. Price $4,000—terms to suit. Apply to GEO. SNEDECOR, No. 10 Walker-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—OR WILL BE let, furnished, a fine house, stable, &c., with 1½ acres of land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, and in perfect order, on Harlem Railroad, 30 miles from City and ½ mile from depot. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEWBURGH COUNTRY PLACES, CONVENIENTLY and pleasantly situated, for sale, or would be rented for a few months; partly or wholly furnished. Also, several beautiful located villa sites. Apply to J. S. THAYER, No. 31 Water-st., Newburgh.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An elegant cottage, with upper and lower piazza on front, kitchen attached, situated on Princes Bay, S. I. For bathing and fishing unsurpassed. Grounds tastefully arranged; fruits in abundance. An excellent garden, carriage, barn, summer, bathing, ice and other outbuildings in complete order; about 50 acres. If rented, the whole or any number of acres as desired. Within one hour by Staten Island Railroad from City, three-quarters of a mile of Richmond Valley depot.

Also, three-story house, 36x40 feet, two acres of land, containing 23 rooms, with carriage house, barn and stables, in excellent order, one-quarter of a mile from Reformed P. D. Church and Huguenot depot of Staten Island railroad.

Also, 20 acres of land in high state of cultivation, dwelling-house and outbuildings, one-quarter of a mile from Rossville, S. I., where steamboats ply daily; one mile from Huguenot depot. Apply to ISAAC K. JESSUP, near Annadale depot; HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 220 Broome-st., New-York; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

CHOICE RESIDENCES ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.—For sale or rent, an elegant place of eight acres, on the Highland Turnpike, half a mile from the Hudson River Railroad Station, beautifully shaded and watered, with the rarest fruits of the climate, and completely furnished with everything which can make a country residence desirable. Buildings large, new and very superior. Will be sold low, or rented, with furniture to a suitable family. Apply after 12 o'clock to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN TRENTON, N. J.—in part for good productive real estate in New-York or vicinity, a first-class three-story brick house and extension back building, containing 17 rooms, with cellar, attic, halls, pantries, &c.; handsomely finished with marble mantels, gas, water, heater, range, bath-room and closet, &c., and situated in the most desirable part of the City of Trenton, N. J. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET UNTIL OCTOBER—A fine country seat, situated at Clinton-place, New-Jersey, two miles from Newark, containing 40 or 60 acres, as purchaser may desire, with fine large house, ample outbuildings, plenty of shade and fruit. It is only an hour's distance from New-York, and the situation is elevated, retired and healthy, and combines everything requisite to the making up of a first-class country seat. Apply at Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st. PROSPER P. SHAW.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WITH 12 or 14 rooms, at the foot of 66th-st., East River, with carriage-house, stable, &c; shade and fruit trees in abundance, and vegetable garden well stocked. Fine residence for any gentleman doing business down town. For further particulars inquire at No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA PROPERTY.—FOR SALE—Five or six acres of beautiful land, situated at Fordham, near St. John's College. It is admirably calculated for the erection of villas. The soil is excellent, free from rock, and the whole tract of a gentle and uniform slope to within a short distance of the Harlem Railroad. Apply to GEORGE O. BARTLETT, No. 418 3d-av.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, NEAR THE Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad, and within 15 minutes of Jersey City, the 2-story and attic double house, beautifully situated and in perfect order, having 14 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, furnace and range, fine carriage-house and barn, one acre of land and plenty of fruit.
BULKLEY & FINK,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, country residence at West Morrisania, with an acre of ground, all planted; barn, stable, fruit and shade trees. Beautiful and healthy location, easy of access. Apply to Ticket Agent, Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON EAST River, at low rents, for present season, two cottages and a furnished house. Photographs can be seen at office of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11½ to 1 o'clock.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE, with stable, &c., on the Sound; partly furnished if desired. Boat and railroad to the City. Inquire at Pelham Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., or at No. 109 East 30th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in Geneva, N. Y. The grounds contain nearly two acres on the beautiful bank of Seneca Lake. Apply to C. D. PRATT, Esq., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

FARMS.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—Forty acres of the best land in the county, all tillable, with fine thrifty-bearing orchard, and plenty of small fruit, beautifully located in the village of Fishkill, on the east side of the Hudson, five miles from the depot and sixty from the City. The lands adjoin the village, and are available for building lots, being on the line of the contemplated Newburgh and Hartford Railroad. The mansion is a large two-story building, in complete order, fronting the main street, and surrounded with elegant shade trees; also, barn, wagon-house, and suitable outbuildings. Terms easy and possession immediately. Inquire of S. W. SEARS, No. 165 Greenwich-st., or JOHN GIVEN, Fishkill Village.

FOR SALE—A FARM NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J., two miles from the village, which contains churches, schools, &c. Time from New-York, one hour and a quarter. The land, about 160 acres, is under good cultivation. The buildings consist of a cottage house, large barn, carriage-house, and all suitable outbuildings. Crops in the ground; wood and fruit. The present owner wishing to go West, will sell the stock, &c., on favorable terms. A large part of the purchase money can remain. Apply to SIDNEY CORNELL, No. 36 Cortlandt st., or STEPHEN VAIL, at depot, Plainfield.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N. Y.—263 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF nice stalls and wagon room in a private stable, with every convenience, located near Broadway and Canal-st., can be accommodated by inquiring at the office of the Subsistence Department of New-York State Soldiers' Depot, No. 50 Howard-st., of J. B. AITKEN. N. B.—Room for teams or single horses.

TO LET—AND THREE YEARS' LEASE FOR sale; the store and dwelling No. 308 8th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply in the store, to JAMES McGILL.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A NUMBER OF brick buildings, with steam power, to let, together or separate. Inquire on the premises, corner of 5 d-st. and 1st-av.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power.
SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room 5 City Hall. All persons interested in any papers before the Committee are invited to attend.

CHARLES RILEY, }
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee.
WILLIAM JOYCE, }

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet on THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 12 o clock, M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.

WM JOYCE, }
SAM'L T. WEBSTER, }
JOHN McCONNELL, } Committee.
ALEXANDER BRANDON, }
JOHN G. HAVILAND. }

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 4, at 12½ o clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.
REGULAR SALE.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

10	Am. Ex. Co	$500	10	Wash. Mar. Ins.	$100
100	N. Y. & N. H. R.	100	3	Amer. Coal Co.	25
30	Kings Co. Ins	20	50	Equitable Fire Ins	35
31	Beekman Ins. Co	25	10	N. Y. Fire & Mar. Ins.	100
50	Commonwealth Ins	100	20	New-Amsterdam Ins.	25
5	Goodhue Ins. Co	100	10	Humboldt Ins. Co.	100
500	Patterson Gas Co	5	10	North Am. Ins. Co.	50

20 shares Westfield, Mass., Gas Light Co., $100.
20 shares Greenfield, Mass., Gas Light Co., $100.
40 shares Milford, Mass., Gas Light Co., $50.
40 shares Beverly, Mass., Gas Light Co., $50.
20 shares Greensburgh, Mass., Gas Light Co., $50.
$3,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Bonds of 1865.
$2,000 Great Western Scrip, 1858.
$5,000 Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad 7 per cent. 1st m'tg. Bonds.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 52 William-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGONS, &C.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on Thursday, June 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of Sales Room, No. 83 Ceder-st., near Broadway—

Sorrel mare, 14½ hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind, very stylish, and guaranteed to trot inside of three minutes.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—A full blooded sorrel Trustee mare, perfectly gentle and kind; can trot close to 3 minutes; a splendid saddle horse.

DUSENBERRY WAGON IN GOOD ORDER.—Stylish two-seat cut under Park wagon, back seat shutting in.

Elegant City built two-seat wagon, pole and shaft, notop Buggy, Rockaways, Germantown Depot Wagon, Dr.'s Gig, Harness, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5,

At 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner of Pearl-sts., Brooklyn.

LARGE SALE OF GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, in excellent order—rosewood piano, by Stodart; cottage do.; small Alexandre organ; rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture; handsome oak office-desk, with iron safe fitted in same, cost $175; mahogany wardrobes, pier-glass; a richly embroidered infant's wardrobe of fifty pieces, perfectly new; rich toilet crockery; hair mattresses, with the usual variety of furniture, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5,

At 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

Mahogany billiard table and fixtures, six barrels whisky, warranted pure, from J. Crow; gun, game pouch, powder horn and shot bag; several oil paintings and engravings.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, IN THE VALLEY OF GEORGE'S CREEK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree in the Circuit Court, for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in which Peter Staup and Daniel Staup, administrators of George Staup, deceased, are complainants, and Jerry Cowles, J. B. Varnum, H. H. Aspinwall, and The Midland Coal and Iron Company and others are defendants, the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE in the City of CUMBERLAND, Md., on THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE, 1863, the tract of land called "THE RESURVEY ON ELK LICK," containing 297 acres of land, underlaid with the great vein, FOURTEEN FEET THICK, OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, very accessible. The mines are open and ready for a large trade in coal, connected by rail with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Farm and miners' houses, dump-house, stove-house, &c., suitable for a large trade, all in good condition and ready for transporting coal without further outlay. This is one of the most valuable tracts of coal land in the Georges' Creek region, and it is but seldom such a valuable property is offered in the market. The title is unquestionable. Terms, one-third in cash; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Information given by the Trustees in Cumberland, Md.

THOMAS I. McKAIG, }
WILLIAM W. McKAIG, } Trustees.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
342 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,569 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 98 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All in the most perfect order, having been in use but a short time, and made by Hutchings or Rochefort in the very best style, viz.: Velvet and Brussels carpets, large mantel and pier mirrors, imported plates, window curtains, lace ditto; rosewood parlor suites made to order, costly engravings, rosewood etagere, music stand, mirrors, doors, clocks, Parian ornaments, vases, large pen and ink drawing, centre table, side table, &c.; dining-room of carved black walnut, carved buffet, extension table and chairs to match, china and glassware, &c.; bedrooms, costly carved black walnut bedstead, dressing bureau, marble top, with large mirrors; fine mattresses and beds, three-ply carpets and other valuable furniture. Sale will commence with kitchen furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, June 4, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of modern oil paintings, comprising American landscapes, fruit, flowers, marine, scriptural and figure pieces, by the following artist, viz: W. M. Brown, Coates, Northcote, La Croix, Michant, G. L. Brown, J. G. Taggaert, Waterston, Ingram, Mrs. Parker, of London, Pratt, Pyne and others of celebrity. They are now on exhibition.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofa-beds, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Beds and Bedding, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, one Parlor Sewing Machine, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL a valuable collection of Oil Paintings, fruit and flower pieces, by Arnoldus Wydeveld, at the gallery of John Snedecor, No. 768 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, June 8, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 4 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of ELLIOTT & CO. They offer their services in the management of estates, in the investment of money, in the purchase and sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes, and every class of fiscal securities. They propose to do a general commission business in every class of property bought and sold on commission.

HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Jr.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., having been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. John J. Kingsford, the business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm of WOTHERSPOON & CO.

GEORGE WOTHERSPOON,
D. A. McTAVISH,
MAY 30, 1863. D. O. WOTHERSPOON.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS day entered into partnership to conduct the Stock Commission business in its various forms, under the firm of JOSEPH & LAZARUS, at No. 23 William-st.

S. J. JOSEPH,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863. J. E. P. LAZARUS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a copartnership, under the firm of WATERS & THORP, for the sale of silver plated goods.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1863.
JOSIAH C. WATERS,
HENRY B. THORP,
No. 14 John-st.

No. 22 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A copartnership, under the name of WIGHAM & UNDERHILL, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c.

THOMAS M. WIGHAM,
WILLIAM UNDERHILL.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.
U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863. }

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

GRANT & SON,
No. 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds
San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds.
San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.
City of Marysville, Cal., 10 per cent. Bonds.
Santa Clara County, Cal., 7 per cent Bonds.
San Mateo County, Cal 7 per cent. Bonds.

The interest and principal of which are all payable in Gold. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 Hanover-st.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. }
Office No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863. }

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Anthony P. Halsey,
Richard J. Thorne,	Henry G. Deforest,
James E. Cooley,	Henry Rowland,
John P. Nesmith,	Alexander M. Bruen,
Lambert Suydam,	Gardener A. Sage,
Christian H. Sand,	Nathaniel Briggs,
Charles Yates,	Tarrant Putnam,
Paul Spofford,	Harvey Weed,
George P. Pollen,	Abraham B. Embury,
George Carpenter,	Robert A. Robertson,

Gilbert M. Speir.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863. }

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,

JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE IN THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES: North American, Knickerbocker, Corn Exchange, New-World, Home, Hope, Beekman, Citizens, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Excelsior, Lafayette, Stuyvesant, Equitable. Also, Merchants' Ex-change Bank, New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., American Telegraph Co., and a variety of Railroad Bonds.

WANTED—Continental, Lorillard, Firemen's and Columbian (Marine) Insurance Stocks.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, PITTSBURGH, AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The past due First Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, now Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, will be paid at the Market Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1863, at which time the interest will stop on said bonds.
JOHN BROUGH, President.
HENRY WICK, Chairman Executive Committee.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO., }
CHICAGO, May 23, 1863. }

THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 5th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names shares may stand on the day above named, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved property of this Company.
A. STONE, Jr., President.
A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon. The poll will remain open one hour.
W. H. WARREN, Secretary.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 26, 1863.

BROADWAY BANK, May 22, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL CIRCULARS OF Messrs. THOMAS DENNY & CO., for 1862 and 1863, for sale by H. ANSTICE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1863. }

I SHALL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions on account of the United States Six per Cent. Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, until the 30th day of June next, inclusive, after which day the right to convert United States legal tender notes into them ceases by act of Congress.

Depositors at this office receive a Government Certificate entitling them to Bonds bearing interest in gold from the date of deposit.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., }
No. 34 Wall-st }

We supply these bonds, as agents, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

At an annual election held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 1st inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the term of four years, ending on the first Monday in June, 1867:
JONATHAN THORNE,
SIDNEY MASON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF.

And for Inspectors of the next ensuing election:
RICHARD STOUT,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE }
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL- }
ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863. }

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Scrip Dividend of
FORTY PER CENT.
was declared to the policy holders on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the business for the year ending May 1, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum was ordered to be paid in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the years 1861 and 1862. A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the capital stock was also declared payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.
JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after June 1. The transfer books will be closed until the first day of June.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY having declared a dividend of Seven Per Cent. on its capital stock, will pay the same to the stockholders, at their office, No. 8 Produce Exchange, from 1 to 2 o'clock, daily, until the 10th inst.
WM. D. MANGAM, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

CASH CAPITAL..............................$500,000

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.

Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863	$1,135,540 75
Total amount of Premiums	1,035,243 64
Net Profits	228,769 14
Dividend for the year to Stockholders	14 1-6 per cent.
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	15 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upward, a return of twenty per cent.
2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS.
Edward Rowe, of C. Dord & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
George Miln.
Abel Denison, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
Thos. A. C. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbecks & Halsey.
Thos. Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
Albert E. Kent, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
Thos. S. Dickerson, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galway, Casado & Teller.
Jos. Morrison.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtun.
David Ogden.
B. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Ezra Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence, Myers & Co.
Chas. A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.
B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

A VERY IMPORTANT MEETING, TO consider the religious claims of the Mariners in the City of New-York, will be held in the Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., on THURSDAY, June 4, at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Interesting addresses from converted sailors, Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., and others, will be expected. All friends of seamen are invited to attend. J. M. Bruce, Wm. D. Mangum, E. Richardson, C. C. Constant, A. Bill, Committee.

A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE Woman's Library will be held at the Library Rooms, MONDAY, June 8, at 8 o'clock P. M.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50 cents per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 5th of June, 1863, for the following supplies:

Standard, Drills.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trousers, Mounted.
Uniform Hats.
Forage Caps.
Guidons, Cavalry.
Guidons, Artillery.
Storm Flags.
Haversacks.
Canteens.
Drums.
Drums, Heads, Batter and Snare;
Drums, Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-sticks, pairs.
Drum-sticks, carriages.
Regimental Books.
Company Books.
Post Order Books;
Post Letter Books;
Post Morning Report Book.

A guarantee must be attached to each proposal, signed by two responsible parties, that the party making the proposal will enter into contract, if an award is made him.

Samples must accompany all bids, unless it is distinctly stated that the bid is made on the Government standard samples, which may be seen at the Inspection Warehouse, corner of Vine and Columbia streets.

All the supplies must be delivered at the Inspection Warehouse in this City, in new boxes, of such dimensions as shall be designated.

Bids must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Proposals for Clothing."

JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting cross streets between Washington and Wests streets, where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues,

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

And for flagging and reflagging the sidewalks four feet wide, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also for

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty (30) North River.

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY NEXT, for the following articles of lumber, viz:

15,000 feet 2½-inch Spruce Plank, in pieces 30 feet long and 1 foot wide.
1,667 pieces 3x4 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
437 pieces 4x6 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
20,000 feet merchantable Pine Boards.
10,000 feet 1½-inch Floor Plank, worked.
15,000 feet merchantable Pine Boards, planed.
7,000 feet Ceiling Boards, planed, tongued and grooved.
10,000 Sawed Laths.

All of the above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, and to be delivered on some wharf at which there is a good depth of water.

Persons offering to supply the above articles will please give the lowest price for each article, and indorse their communications "Proposals for Lumber."

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1863.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 5, 1863, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened for the supply of

6,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 36 inches in diameter.

5 tons of special Castings for the same.

10,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 12 inches in diameter.

25,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 6 inches in diameter.

Amount of security required is: For the 36 inch pipes and special castings, ten thousand dollars; and for the 12 and 6 inch pipes, five thousand dollars.

Specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 27, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 8, 1863,

For the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth to Third avenue.

Also, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, a cobble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, for the construction of trap-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Beekman-st., from Park-row to South-st.; in 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in 49th-st., from 3d-av. to East River; 54th-st., between 3d and 6th avs.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 30, 1863.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office.

By order of the Light-house Board,

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
No. 177 STATE-STREET, ALBANY, N. Y., June 1, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, June 10, for furnishing the Government twenty (20) cavalry horses, to be delivered at Albany or Plattsburgh, N. Y., and to be from five to eight years old, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, broken to the saddle and free from all defects. All horses presented will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any failing to fill these conditions, rejected. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

GEO. H. WEEKS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS are infallible in all cases of piles, no matter how bad the case may be. References will be given to numerous ladies and gentlemen who have been cured by their use. Sold at all druggists, 50 cents per box, and at DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Medicine Warehouse, No. 202 Broadway. J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor, No. 481 Broadway.

DR. JEFFRIE'S ANTIDOTE
AND RING'S ROSE INJECTION,

will positively cure certain diseases of the sexual organs. Circulars free on application. THOMAS STARR, sole Agent. Office No. 142 Fulton-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1842. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious." —*Chicago Tribune*. "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury*. "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New Yorker*. "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal*. "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express*.

Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

MATRIMONIAL.

MADAME DE CORA'S MATRIMONIAL AGENCY—No. 85 West 36th-st.—Conducted on the Parisian plan of introducing ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability, with a view to matrimony; enabling those whose circle of acquaintance is limited to obtain partners for life without the delay of a tedious courtship. All business confidential. Hours 10 A M. to 10 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 96 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SOLDIERS OF THE TWO YEARS' REGIments who have been mustered out, and have not been paid their bounty on account of not having served two years, can have their bounty collected, cashed, or discounted. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 8 Pine-st.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Weds'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Weds'y, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from..........$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN..........$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN..........$50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,)..........$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 6.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

This splendid steamship made her last voyage to New-Orleans and back, with full cargoes out and home, in less than 17 days

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.

MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JNO. A. POST,
carrying the regular United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Wednesday, June 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No freight received, or bill of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

The steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier No. 14, at foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 7, and sail at 8 o'clock precisely on SATURDAY MORNING, the 6th inst., with the passengers and their baggage intended for the Great Eastern's present trip to Liverpool.

None but passengers allowed on board.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA..........Saturday..........June 6
EDINBURGH..........Saturday..........June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER..........Saturday..........June 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-sts.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES TO CHARter for excursions.—Florida and Valley Groves to let. Also, boats for towing about the harbor. Office No. 383 West-st., corner of Barrow. Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

H. MALLAN.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 327 Washington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

BEGINS AT 8. OVER BEFORE 11.
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,)
LAST TIME THIS SEASON,
(In consequence of forthcoming novelties,)
Goldsmith's favorite comedy,
SHE STOOPS
TO
CONQUER.

Young Marlow	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Hardcastle	Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Charles Marlow	Mr. Browne
Tony Lumpkins	Mr. G. Holland
Hastings	Mr. Reynolds
Diggory	Mr. Young
Jeremy	Mr. John Sefton
Aminadab	Mr. Parsloe
Roger	Mr. Turner
Stingo	Mr. Parkes
Tim Twist	Mr. Pope
Miss Hardcastle	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Neville	Miss Madeline Henriques
Dolly	Mrs. Reeves

FRIDAY, fifth night of Sheridan Knowles' highly popular play,
THE WIFE.
SATURDAY—LAST NIGHT OF
MARRIED LIFE,
In consequence of forthcoming novelties.

MONDAY, (last time this season,) The School for Scandal.

TUESDAY, (last time this season.) Money.

Will be produced early in the week, first time here, with new scenery and dresses, the popular play of
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

Will be repeated in rapid succession, Americans in Paris, Wild Oats, Love and Money, Speed the Plough, Cure for the Heartache, The Road to Ruin, The Fine Old English Gentleman, and The Secret.

IRVING HALL
BILLIARD
TOURNAMENT
FOR THE
CHAMPIONSHIP
OF
AMERICA,
THURSDAY,
June 4, 1863.
AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
TIEMAN against SEEREITER.
DEERY against ESTEPHE.
EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
SEEREITER against ESTEPHE.
GOLDTHWAIT against FOLEY.

At the afternoon exhibitions, ladies accompanied by gentlemen admitted without extra charge.

Tickets 50 cents each.

For sale at the principal billiard rooms and at the door.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT—CLOSING OF THE SEASON,
And Farewell Performance of the Company.
First time of
LE FILS DE GIBOYER.
Comedie in five acts and in prose, by M. Emile Augier, of the Academy Francaise.
Doors open at 7½, curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats at
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND,
comprising seventy scenes of the most interesting places of THE BIBLE LAND,
printed upon over 12,000 square feet of canvas, by that greatest of scenic limners, Mons. LOUIS DUFLOCQ, of Paris.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½.

The entertainment closes with a GRAND FESTIVE ILLUMINATION of that noblest piece of architecture ever produced by man,
ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT ROME.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifixion and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM NEW-YORK TO GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MOTT'S DOCK, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK, WHITESTONE AND BAYLES DOCK.

The new, elegant and fast-sailing steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHARLES POST, on and after SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, will leave as follows:

Roslyn	6.30 A. M.	Sands Point	7.33 A. M.
Glenwood	6.35 A. M.	Great Neck	7.55 A. M.
Mott's Dock, (discontinued in the morning for present.)		Bayles Dock	8.05 A. M.
Glen Cove	7.10 A. M.	Whitestone	8.15 A. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, for the above-named landings EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted.) at 4.15 P. M.

The above steamer will, about the 20th of June next, make two trips each day from New-York to Glen Cove and the intermediate landings. No freight will be taken on the morning and evening trips, except to the landings beyond Glen Cove.

THE PAVILION HOTEL AT GLEN COVE
is located at the landing of the above steamer, and is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders.

WM. M. WEEKS,
Superintendent of Hotel.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from Whitest. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9.15, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.40, 3.10, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, even to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

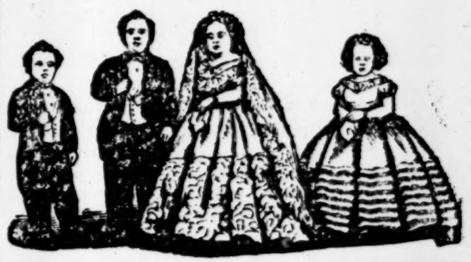
NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of that wonderful
FAMILY OF LILLIPUTS,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
the late Miss LAVINIA WARREN.
THE FASCINATING QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE FASCINATING QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
And the equally famous
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
And the
ELFIN MINNIE WARREN,
ELFIN MINNIE WARREN,
ELFIN MINNIE WARREN.



THE FOUR SMALLEST HUMAN MATURE BEINGS And the greatest wonders ever seen on the face of the globe.

ALL FOUR WEIGHING BUT 100 POUNDS.
PERFECT IN FORM AND FEATURES,
INTELLIGENT, BEAUTIFUL AND INTERESTING.

Is it surprising, then, that everybody is rushing to see them? that already the crowd is overwhelming? and that it is still increasing?

The public has never seen such
A QUARTETTE OF DIMINUTIVE HUMANITY,
and will
NEVER HAVE ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY,
as they leave for Europe as soon as their engagement here closes.

WHO, THEN, CAN FAIL SEEING THEM NOW?

Think of four perfect human beings of mature years and growth,
ALL TOGETHER NOT EQUAL TO ONE
ordinary person; the whole four
WEIGHING LESS THAN 100 POUNDS!
less than an ordinary boy of 16 years!

THEY HOLD THEIR LEVEES
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND EVENING.
EVERY MORNING at 11 o'clock,
EVERY MORNING at 11 o'clock,
the whole four appear in the identical
WEDDING COSTUMES
WEDDING COSTUMES
which they wore at GRACE CHURCH, and in which Gen. Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren were married, Feb. 10, 1863.

They will also appear in various other costumes and characters and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.

THE MORNING EXHIBITION is always the best for LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, as it is less crowded and more comfortable.

But, in addition to this, they are also to be seen at VARIOUS HOURS, AFTERNOON and EVENING, at each Dramatic Performance, besides their EXHIBITIONS ON THE PLATFORM, and in the main hall of the Museum.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a Million other Wonders from every quarter of the globe.

SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.
FAINT HEART NEVER WON A FAIR LADY,
AND COMIC BURLETTA, 'TWAS I,
at each.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN—DEBORAH.

The highly successful play by ISAAC C. PRAY, Esq.,
DEBORAH, OF STEINMARK,
TO-DAY, FOR MATINEE, AT ONE,
AND THIS EVENING AT EIGHT.
CATHERINE SELDEN..........as..........DEBORAH
L. P. BARRETT..........as..........JOSEPH
A POWERFUL COMPANY.
Dress Circle and Parquet 50 cents; Orchestra chairs $1.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGAN,

HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUCE,
That assisted by
Prof. J. B. BROWN
and
Mrs. E. F. ELLET,
She will appear in a
READING AND RECITATION
OF
SCENES AND POETIC SELECTIONS,
At Dodworth's Hall,
On MONDAY, June 8, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets, 50 cents.
To be had at
Appleton's, Hall & Son's, and at the door.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

THE TURF.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD of informing his numerous friends and patrons that the Red House Pleasure Grounds will be open this day for the reception of visitors.

A. C. VANDEWATER.

LECTURES.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

THE LECTURE OF
HON. CHAS. P. DALY

On *Famine*, its causes, consequences and teachings, especially with reference to the past and present political condition of Ireland, will take place at Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, June 4.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Fine Band will be in attendance. Tickets 50 cents.

DANIEL DEVLIN,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
WM. J. KANE, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

DEER HILL INSTITUTE,

DANBURY, CONN.,
Rev. J. L. TOWNSEND, A. M., Rector.
A Boarding-school for Boys. Number limited to 25. Nineteenth Term began May 4. A few vacancies. For circulars address the Rector by mail.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.,
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.—T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.—This institution is located in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., six miles from Goshen and sixty from New-York, via Erie Railroad. Superior advantages offered. Boys of all ages admitted and prepared for business or college. Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of entrance. Institution liberally endowed. Number of boarders limited to 25. A few more vacancies to fill. Board and tuition $140 per annum. For catalogues direct as above.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, President.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Catalogues, &c., obtained at MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., and of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY desires a situation as governess; Cuba or South America preferred; she is competent to instruct in English, music and French; the highest references given and required. Address A. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

APPLICATIONS FOR TUTORSHIPS IN my school during the year commencing September, 1863, will be received during the present month, at No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

WOOD BROTHERS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF LARGE BLACK CARriage horses, stylish, kind and gentle; have been driven single, double, and as leaders in a four in hand; of more than ordinary speed. To be seen at Carpenter's Old stable, No. 230 East 24th-st.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND CALECHE OR Bret, a rockaway coach and rockaway, for sale at WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, above Niblo's. Also a fine selection of new carriages of every description.

HORSE COUPE AND VICTORIA FOR SALE.—A gentleman about going to Europe wishes to sell a very stylish gray horse, coupé and Victoria. Apply at No. 63 Beaver-st., Room No. 14.

FOR SALE—A FINE SPAN OF HORSES, SEVEN years old, perfectly sound and gentle; a bright bay, 15 hands; a very desirable pair for a private family's use. Price $800. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, 586 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

PRIVATE SALE—OF THE ENTIRE FURNIture of a private family, comprising parlor, dining-room, bedroom, kitchen and also school-room furniture, pictures, carpets, &c., all in good order; an excellent opportunity for those furnishing. Apply all this day, and to-morrow, till noon, at No. 1 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. WM. WHEATLEY
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,
AND OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
grand romantic drama, entitled the
DUKE'S MOTTO,
which has been unhesitatingly pronounced by the
PRESS AND PUBLIC
THE
MOST SUCCESSFUL
drama of modern times.
Mr. WM. WHEATLEY
in his great character of
Capt. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
The play produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
SPLENDID MECHANICAL EFFECTS
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW FURNITURE,
AND
ORIGINAL MUSIC.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The piece is a melodrama of the genuine order. It is a most striking play, crowded full of the most exciting and interesting incidents, and unsurpassed in picturesque and effective situations. The cast was exceedingly strong, and the acting was all that could be desired. Mr. Collins made his rentrée as Carrickfergus, and received a hearty welcome. He acted far better than we have ever seen him before, and sang two new songs. Mr. Collins' singing was, of course, admirable. Mr. Wheatley appeared as Lagardere, the hero of the play, and his reception was most flattering. We can use no words of praise too extreme for Mr. Wheatley's acting. When he disguised himself as Esop, the hunchback, the audience was completely deceived, and shouts of astonishment and delight greeted his resumption of his original dress and manner. The dresses and scenery were worthy of the occasion. Every scene was a gem in its way, and all were new. The audience overcrowded the theatre, and the involuntary exclamations of wonder, surprise and pleasure, and the constantly-recurring applause, stamped 'The Duke's Motto' as one of the greatest successes of the day. The management has a perfect right to anticipate as long a run for the play here as in Paris or London, and we sincerely hope and expect that these anticipations may be realized."—*New-York Herald, June 2.*

"The 'Duke's Motto' is a highly elaborate and exciting drama of the sensation school, keeping the audience in a state of breathless anticipation from beginning to end. It must be added, too, that there is nothing unwholesome in the way this is done. The general distribution of the parts at Mr. Wheatley's theatre is excellent, the manager sustaining the leading *rôle*, with fine breadth of style and dash. It is surely the best character he has assumed in New-York. The attention of the audience was maintained with unflagging interest to the end, and all the most exciting situations were loudly applauded. In short, the 'Duke's Motto' was a success that will necessitate its performance for many weeks. The scenery and costumes are alike good, and the pains which Mr. Wheatley has bestowed upon the work merit the handsome reward which that gentleman is likely to obtain from its performance."—*N. Y. Times, June 3.*

"The 'Duke's Motto' is cleverly constructed, is brilliantly put upon the stage, and forms altogether the best example of the modern romantic drama yet produced here or in England; it abounds in the most popular of stage personages, princes, dukes, lords, ladies, gipsies, assassins, brave men, cowards, and chilly-blooded villains, and all in due time take a hand in the startling occurrences, mysterious disappearances, dastardly outrages, heroic actions, daring feats and astounding proceedings generally, that are unfolded with panoramic rapidity for three hours or more. The ingenuity displayed in introducing, employing, and disposing of so dense a dramatic population excites a respect equaling that, which we must feel for the author's sagacity in discovering the best method of catering to the public appetite. PAUL FEVAL, who wrote the original of the 'Duke's Motto,' 'Le Bossu,' may congratulate himself that his fiction was prepared for English boards by so skillful a dramatist as JOHN BROUGHAM."—*World, June 3.*

"Mr. Wheatley is in a fair way to win the reputation of being the most enterprising and liberal of New-York managers. During his term of administration he has offered an almost uninterrupted series of as brilliant scenic spectacles as were ever witnessed upon the Metropolitan stage. To be gorgeous and grand to the limits of canvas and costume is the aim on which his mind is fixed, and in 'The Duke's Motto,' which was produced last Monday night with unqualified success, he has accomplished a culmination of theatrical gorgeousness and grandeur, compared with which his previous achievements become luminaries of second, third, or fourth magnitude. Much of the acting and all of the stage appointments received the most enthusiastic recognitions of their merit. The scenery of Messrs. Selwyn, Hayes, Hilliard and Thorne was acknowledged to be unparalleled in richness and splendor. The dresses were equally admirable. Mr. Wheatley's acting of the principal part was spirited, vigorous and always effective. There can be no hazard in predicting that 'The Duke's Motto' will prove a remarkable and long-continued success. It has about it so many elements of popularity, and is presented to the public with such remarkable evidences of enterprise and good taste that its progress is not likely to be interrupted throughout the entire Summer."—*Tribune, June 3.*

THURSDAY EVENING, June 4,
And until further notice,
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
CARRICKFERGUS..........Mr. COLLINS
In which he will sing two new songs, entitled
"The Ambertide of Usquebaugh" and "While There's Life There's Hope."
Capt. Henri de Lagardere..........Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Supported by
Messrs. L. R. Shewell, E. Lamb, J. W. Collier, F. Mordaunt, J. G. Burnett, C. Kingsland, Mmes. Ponisi, J. H. Allen, George Jordan, and a
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.
Performance begins at 8 o'clock, concludes before 11 o'clock.
COOLEST THEATRE IN AMERICA.
Seats secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ON EXHIBITION,
LAST WEEK OF R. GIGNOUX'S CELEBRATED PICTURE,
"THE ALPS BY SUNRISE,"
At Goupil's Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

FAIRS.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1863.

The Board of Managers of the American Institute, to whom has been delegated the duty of holding the annual Fair of this Institute, hereby give notice that they have rented

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

in 14th-st. and Irving place, for the month of September next, in which to hold this Great National Exhibition.

Articles for competition for the premiums will be received, commencing FRIDAY, Aug. 28, and the Fair will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2.

Circulars will be issued in a few days giving full particulars. By order of the managers,

WM. H. BUTLER, Chairman,
WM. S. CARPENTER, Vice-Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

MUSICAL.

A CARD.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner Crosby-st., New-York.

The undersigned hereby announces to his patrons that, with all his increased facilities, he has been unable fully to meet the present unexpectedly large demand for his Piano-fortes. He is now enlarging his factory to twice its former size, and otherwise greatly increasing his manufacturing facilities, by means of which he will soon be in a position to meet promptly all orders for his instruments. Meanwhile, he begs his customers to be patient, assuring them that their orders shall be filled with the utmost possible dispatch, consistent with thorough and perfect workmanship.

Samples of his different styles may be seen, and the TONE, for which they have become so celebrated, heard, at his warerooms, No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway. Professors, amateurs, and all lovers of a good piano are cordially invited to call and try them, with or without reference to purchasing. WM. B. BRADBURY.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

HAINES BROTHERS'
EXCELSIOR PIANO-FORTE
FOR SALE and TO LET.
No. 758 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte for sale, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, French action; full iron frame; made to order and fully guaranteed; cost $600; for $300. Inquire at No. 43 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE PIANOS, SQUARES and uprights, at lower prices than any other first-class house. Manufactory, East 25th-st.; warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH FULL iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., LOW FOR CASH. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st. west of Broadway.

THE PEACE CONVENTION

Continued from First Page.

defend Abraham Lincoln. [Great confusion, and cries of "Put him out!"] Mr. Lincoln was not understood. He (Lincoln) had crushed the Abolition party into ten thousand pieces, and was not an Abolitionist. [Great confusion, and cries of "Put him out!"] They might put him out, but he would hurl in their teeth their boasted idea of free speech. He had been knocked down in Faneuil Hall, arrested at St. Louis, came near being assassinated, bayoneted at Davenport and shot at Dayton. He was here at their bidding and honored them by speaking. [Laughter.] Mr. Lincoln moved in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. He had distinctly said that his Proclamation was a "Pope's bull against a comet, and yet issued it. Why? The eighteen Governors who met at Altoona told him he must abolish Slavery or abolish the Union—and he issued his Proclamation to draw their fire. It was by that Proclamation, by illegal arrests, the great conservative party had carried Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York and New-Jersey. Surely Mr. Lincoln moved in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. [Great laughter.] The Abolition party said that slaves were not property. Yet Mr. Lincoln had said that if Congress would provide for buying the slaves in the District of Columbia he would sign the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District. [Laughter.] By that act, and by offering to buy all the slaves in the Union, Mr. Lincoln had recognized slaves as property, and slavery was to-day stronger than ever in the United States. [Applause.] Mr. Lincoln said that the Constitution did not justify secession. Yet, that if Congress would divide Virginia he would sign the bill. [Applause and laughter.] Mr. Lincoln was a wonderful man—a very long man—as long as the State of Illinois, with the Illinois State Central Railroad running right through him and a station at Galena. [Great laughter and applause.] The Abolition party said that Seward must resign—Mr. Lincoln said "Chase, you resign too, both of you go out that door, I will take you in at the other"—and they did. [Great laughter.] Fremont was the boy in the forecastle, and thought he was captain of the ship. But, the clerk in the office was never allowed to sign the checks, of course, Lincoln kicked him out, when the Republican party put him up into a mountain, and the devil tempted him to go into the valley. [Laughter.] They would remember that Fremont cried when they put Pope over him, and resigned in the face of the enemy. He ought to have been cashiered. [Applause.] Notice how Fremont has been managed by Lincoln. Everybody said he was to have a command, and a great command. Has he got it? His principal duty was to go between St. Louis and Washington to see what they wanted of him. [Great laughter.] The last news was that he was just the man to take charge of a nigger brigade. [Laughter.] Mr. Lincoln moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. Gen. Butler, who has a great fashion of looking at you with one eye and all around you with the other—[laughter]—Gen. Butler was down, as you remember, at New-Orleans, monarch of all he surveyed. He was arranging with his brothel how he could divide the State of Louisiana between them, and what commission they would pay the Government. [Laughter.] Nearly everybody said "Mr. Lincoln cannot send off a secret expedition;" but an expedition passed Fortress Monroe, passed Port Royal, passed Savannah—everybody said "it was going to Texas, Gen. Hamilton was on board"—when, *mirabile dictu*, Gen. Banks sailed in and said to Gen. Butler, Mrs. Lincoln sends her compliments, and a pressing invitation to be at the next *levée* at the White House; they want to see you to congratulate you upon your rule here; I will keep house for you while you are gone. I tell you, Mr. Lincoln moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. [Laughter.] You have done Mr. Lincoln the grossest injustice; and I arise here in opposition to my friend from Alabama in defence of the darkey. [Applause.] When the Conscription bill was before Congress, Mr. Lincoln modestly asked—for he is a modest man—Will you allow me to insert one clause?" "Yes," said the Abolition senators. "Then," said he, "you must not exempt the clergymen. They brought on this war; they have been preaching "nigger" for twenty-five years, and now we must "put them in." [Laughter.] The three-hundred-dollar clause was put in because it was known that nine-tenths of them didn't have that amount, and could not raise it from their parishes. The Proclamation of Emancipation was issued, not against the South, but against the North. Mr. Lincoln knew that Abolitionism must die before Secessionism. Five or six months ago I wrote him a letter, when the Proclamation came out, saying: It is the greatest document of the century; I understand it; and it would be odd if I were the only man that understood it. Mr. Lincoln's object was to break up the Abolition party. I believe that Abraham Lincoln and Fernando Wood are hand-and-glove together. [Laughter.] I believe that Vallandigham was arrested for wise purposes. Mr. Lincoln, instead of sending him to the Dry Tortugas, says to him, "Go down to Richmond, and see to those peace propositions, and the letter which Fernando Wood wrote me in December." [Laughter.] You speak of the cause of the war. The cause of the war is England. [Applause, and "That's so."] England is at the bottom of the war, and she is now at war with this country. While you are sending the *George Griswold* and the *Dolphin*, they are sending munitions of war to your enemies. We want to write a few plain dispatches and pass a few laws, and then send a letter to that miserable toady at the Court of St. James, Charles Francis Adams, to pack up his trunks and come home; and say to Lord Lyons that a change of climate would probably be beneficial to his health. [Applause and laughter.] Then, we must be *strictly neutral*, and when there is an insurrection in Ireland, send thither three hundred thousand muskets and put them into the hands of three hundred thousand Irishmen. We must remain "strictly neutral," for England has taught us the lesson. [Laughter.] I am for peace, for

"A union of lakes, a union of lands,
A union of States none can sever;
A union of hearts and a union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever and ever,
And the flag of our Union forever."

I see great events foreshadowed in the operations now going on at Vicksburgh and elsewhere; and in less than six weeks Mr. Lincoln will call George B. McClellan back to the Army of the Potomac. [Cheers for McClellan.] I was addressing a audience the other day, and one man rose and said, "Who fired the first gun?" I answered, "John Brown." He fired the first gun, and with eighteen men took Virginia and held it for twenty-four hours, which is more than an Abolition army has been able to do since. [Applause.] Men are crying down Gen. McClellan, and it is a beautiful sight to see Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, and Henry J. Raymond, in the same trundle-bed together. Our Union eagle is not dead; again his gigantic wings are spread to swoop upon the traitorous head, and call back George McClellan. [Applause.] Men have run the railroads in this country East and West, but God Almighty is his own engineer, and has put the mountains and the rivers North and South; and what God has joined together, let no damnable Secessionist and no damnable Abolitionist tear asunder. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Train's speech, the assemblage adjourned with renewed cheers for the favorites of the hour, and groans for the President and the Administration.

Stand No. 2.

The platform of this stand was the portico of the north end of the Cooper Institute, and the speakers advertised to appear were Hon. Collin Ingersoll, of Conn.; Hon. Horace F. Clark, Fernando Wood, Judge McCunn, Edward A. Lawrence, and T. Hart Hyatt. Messrs. Ingersoll, Clark and Wood did not present themselves during the meeting; the others did, and were followed by enough small fry to make up the number announced in the programme. It was more than two hours after the meeting was advertised to commence, before persons could be collected in front of the stand to organize the meeting. During this time a brass band kept up a constant blast of popular airs, for the entertainment of a half dozen reporters, who constituted the entire audience. Finally, at about 7½ o'clock, a gentleman announced to about a dozen persons in front of the building that the meeting would now organize, and that Hon. A. C. Niven, of Sullivan County, would act as President. Mr. Niven opened the exercises by saying that there was a time when it was a matter of honest pride for a man to raise his arm and say, "I am a Roman citizen." This was when Rome was in her glory, and had not become degraded and disgraced in the eyes of the world. So, also, there was a time when it was an honor for a man to say, "I am a citizen of the United States." But what was our condition at the present time? Was it an honor to be an American? It was time that the people arose in their majesty and said that not one cent more of treasure nor one drop more of blood should be spent to carry on this unconstitutional war. What was the war for? ("nigger,") yes, "nigger," that's it—the miserable "niggers" who, when he is emancipated, is ten times worse off than before. The war was carried on to free the nigger, in order that he might come North and compete with your labors. Mr. Niven closed his harangue by declaring that he would lose the last drop of his blood rather than submit to these unconstitutional acts of the Lincoln despotism.

Judge McCunn was then introduced, and very flatteringly received by the audience, which by this time had become quite respectable in point of numbers. His speech was substantially the same as that delivered in the hall of the Institute, which will be found elsewhere.

Mr. T. Hart Hyatt was the next speaker, and read his speech from manuscript, and in so low a tone that the audience became impatient, and commenced calling for "Wood," whereat Mr. Hyatt subsided.

Mr. E. A. Lawrence then took the stand, and said that he had no doubt that the places of amusement were deserted that night from the immense audience he saw before him. The people had come out to strike for their liberties. The Government of Abe Lincoln must fall. [Groans for "Abe."]

Mr. Gallagher, from New-Haven next mounted the rostrum, and, having a good voice, aroused considerable enthusiasm in the audience. He pronounced the President of the United States then, as he said he had pronounced him elsewhere, a "despot of the deepest dye."

Next came Mr. W. P. Murphy, who was announced as hailing from Albany. The most striking feature of Mr. Murphy's speech was his oft-reiterated assertion that he was "kicked out of the Union Convention at Syracuse in the Fall of 1861." This was repeated at least half a dozen times, and vociferously cheered each time. He claimed to have been the first peace man in the State. He was also a Union man, he said.

The Chairman had announced during the fore part of the meeting that Fernando Wood would address the crowd, and most of the foregoing speakers had evidently been brought forward to keep the audience together until the great lion of the evening should make his appearance. But it was now getting late, and the boys were getting impatient; so the Chairman, after bringing up, as a last resort, Edmon Blankman, and a man named Andrews, from Virginia, who declared himself an out and out rebel, and justified secession on principle, called upon the audience to give three cheers for Gov. Seymour, three more for Geo. B. McClellan, and three cheers for the Union, all of which having been responded to, he declared the meeting adjourned.

Stand No. 3.

The speaking at this stand did not commence till 6½ o'clock; in fact, there was no one to address, even at that hour. But after awhile a few scores of men were collected, which gradually increased to about five hundred persons. There were no accommodations whatever for reporters, either in the way of chairs, desk or light; so that indefatigable fraternity had to get along as best they could. The meeting was called to order by Mr. N. Hill Fowler, who nominated as Chairman Mr. H. G. Onderdonk, of Queens County. The first speaker, Mr. C. C. Burr, was then introduced to the assemblage, and said:

SPEECH OF MR. C. C. BURR.

He had taken the liberty to reduce his thoughts to writing, that he might, if occasion required, refer to his remarks hereafter. If this war was not wrong, then the principles of the Democratic party from the days of Jefferson were fundamentally erroneous. Had they not a right to complain of the sacrifice that was going on at the instigation of mountebanks in power? To render the military superior to the civil power was despotism. Secession was bad enough, but hated Abolitionism was much worse. All we had to show as the result of two years war was a military despotism. They had no other alternative but to denounce the war or prove traitors to their principles and country.

The Chairman next introduced Mr. N. Hill Fowler, who said:

SPEECH OF N. HILL FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler also spoke from notes, stating as a reason, that there might be no mistake as to what he enunciated. He reviewed the early history of the States, and referred to the sentiments of past statesmen in relation to the policy of government to be pursued. The assertion that ours was a constitutionally consolidated Government originated in the brain of Black Republicanism. If the President had power to suspend the *habeas corpus*, he had a right to suspend the Constitution. The continuity of the war was the Alpha and Omega of the Abolitionists, and they saw in it the emancipation of the negroes. He blamed the South for secession, but at the same time considered New-England had brought about that result by her fanatical doctrines. In summing up his address, the speaker denounced arbitrary arrests, and claimed that the arrest of Vallandigham was unwarrantable, illegal and unjust. It was said that the North outnumbered the South in men and means; but it must be recollected, as an offset, the South were fighting on their own soil. The speaker concluded by urging strong peace measures.

After brief speeches by Dr. Barbour and Alexander H. Reeves, Mr. A. S. Sullivan was presented and said:

SPEECH OF MR. A. S. SULLIVAN.

He commenced by narrating the circumstances attending his arrest by the Government at the early stage of the rebellion, and dwelt at some length on his experience at Fort Lafayette. He then proceeded to show why he was in favor of peace. The people before him did not want to see war stalking through the land, but would hail with delight the angel of peace. He was not sure that peace would restore the Union, but he was quite sure that war would not do it. He was willing, if we could not bring back the South by peace, to let the voice of the people rule. The Peace party was on the right road, and it would not be long before its influence would be felt. The verdict of the American people was against the Administration.

SPEECH OF JUDGE M'CUNN.

Fellow-Democrats: I hope, after this demonstration, that the slavish doctrine of passive obedience to this weak Administration has passed away. Amidst the carnival of incapacity and ruin which has befallen our common country through this Administration, the grievances of the people are left unheeded, whilst political proscription is most unrelenting. Their wrongs are aggravated by insult, their liberties taken away without redress, and their persons incarcerated. In such a crisis, no honest or brave man should remain silent or inactive. At the end of two years of bloody war, we are burdened with a fearful debt. We see our best General forced from the field, not for incapacity, but because Gen. McClellan, like a majority of the people, differed widely in his political views with the Administration. In a good cause—in the cause of right and justice, or against a foreign foe—our armies are invincible. But on the side of Abolition fanaticism, on the ground of aggression to the South, and confiscating their chattels, we cannot succeed. The South was the great basis of our power and wealth, and if she falls, she will fall like the strong man of old, carrying with her the pillars of our institutions. A set of bad men, sectional politicians, have obtained power without the voice of the majority; they have stormed the ramparts of our Constitution, and are busy dismantling its fortifications; the citadel of our liberties is overturned, its strong Malakoff is nearly untenable, and nothing remains for us but to throw ourselves nobly in the breach, regain our lost intrenchments, or perish in the attempt. I know I speak excitedly, but our country is on the verge of ruin—I am not pleading the cause of an individual, but the rights of a great and grievously wronged people. I contend not for special favors to the South, but for evenhanded justice. I shall ever contend that the South owes obedience to the Constitution, to our laws of trade and navigation, to our postal arrangements, the defence of our common country against a foreign foe, and all other Federal obligations; but let the line be clearly drawn between these objects and their personal property, their personal and State rights and their domestic State institutions. The indiscriminate hand of Abolition vengeance has marked, with crimson blood, the door-posts of the dwellings of Union and disunion citizens, the innocent and guilty alike, for their blind and special vengeance, and they have determined that all who differ with them in their mad career shall be swept away by their foul plague of fanaticism. *The struggle of the Southern people, contending for their rights against Northern fanaticism, is the struggle of a great and powerful people.* They will spurn, with a mixture of horror and detestation, any proposition emanating from Mr. Lincoln or his party, because he and they have violated every pledge and promise they have made. He said in the beginning he would administer the affairs of the nation under the Constitution, and that the special institutions of the South would be protected; through this promise he obtained seventy-five thousand men, and the united wealth and enthusiasm of the North. When he obtained this number he changed his policy of conciliation, and determined to conquer and abolitionize the South. He has had fifteen times this number, and two long years of cruel and bloody war have passed, five hundred thousand of our best men have perished in the attempt, their bleached bones whiten every glen and mountain in the land; the men whom they called cowards, knaves and fools have been victorious on almost every field, and in the midst of victories have set examples to our rulers of a moderation worthy of imitation; and yet this is the great people these madmen seek to conquer. Do these madmen think of the hearths made desolate, the homes made roofless, the widowed mother and the wandering orphan, the thousands of dying braves fallen in battle, lying in those ghastly fields of slaughter, with life's sweet warm blood ebbing fast away, without a cup of cold water to cool their parched lips in the last dark hour of their bitter agony? And all this, in heaven's holy name, for—"what?" To establish a mere sentiment, in behalf of a wretched race to whom God has not given brains enough to appreciate our efforts. I trust this demonstration to-night is the beginning of a great campaign, that will hurl back far beyond the Merrimac the mad, seething tide of fanaticism which has been surging far over our fair land, and which will settle forever this question. We will have to do battle, it is true, against the purse and the sword, the millions of office-holders, contractors and satellites of the Administration. But let us gird up our loins and be prepared to do this battle peacefully; let us organize in every hamlet and town throughout the whole length and breadth of this land. We have the great Jehovah of Peace on our side—the poor man's haven of safety and plenty before us; our enemies are in league with the destroying angels of battle and of death as their allies. There can in such a contest be but one result—a glorious triumph, a happy and a united people in the end, and then "Peace will have her victories as well as war."

SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD.

There were two issues pending among the people of the North—Constitutional Government for peace, on one side, and military despotism on the other. If this war went on we would not only lose the Southern States at the South, but constitutional liberty at the North, and upon the ruins of the country would be raised a military despotism. The military power had already commenced its work in breaking up Democratic Conventions and arresting honest citizens. But yesterday a Democratic paper, published in Chicago, because it appeared with criticisms on the Administration, was ordered to be suppressed by the infamous Burnside. That night there were assembled in the streets of Chicago thousands and tens of thousands of honest protestants against that outrage. He would consider it a favor if Burnside would come into this district and attempt to exercise the same usurpation upon the Press of New-York, because he wanted the Empire City of the Empire State to be the first to manifest its resentment. If we had no protection for the rights of speech let us die like men. He knew there was not an army, including the Army of the Potomac, large enough to take from us the right of free speech and free expression. Let us raise the standard of peace, and look at peace as the only hope of the Republic.

Mr. Wood was succeeded by J. Tucker, who occupied the stand till 10 o'clock, at which hour the meeting adjourned.

Stand No. 4.

The organization at Stand No. 4, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Astor-place, was perfected at 6 o'clock, but for the first hour there were not more than 200 people gathered around it to listen to the speaking. Later, however, the numbers increased to a throng.

Judge Smith called the audience to order, by introducing Adam Fralick, of Herkimer County, as Chairman. The honor was acknowledged by Mr. Fralick in very brief terms. He stated the object of the meeting to be an expression of the people in favor of peace and a restoration of the Union by conciliation and compromise.

SPEECH OF MR. VAN LOON.

The first speaker was Mr. J. C. Van Loon, who argued it to be both unconstitutional and fallacious to prosecute the war. In pursuing his theme, the speaker was particularly severe upon those persons belonging to the Democratic organization who had given support to the Administration in its war policy and measures. These men had forfeited their claim to the title of Democrats, and if the party sustained them in their heresy, he and thousands more would cut loose from them.

Mr. J. C. Van Allen followed.

SPEECH OF J. C. VAN ALLEN.

Mr. Van Allen expressed a great deal of satisfaction at what he was pleased by an optical illusion to consider acres of upturned faces, and argued therefrom that there was still virtue left in the people. The speaker then expounded the Constitution, urging the fact that not a syllable could be found in that instrument compelling a State to remain in the Union one moment longer than it saw fit to remain. While making this assertion he disclaimed being considered a Secessionist, but it was not necessary for him to prove the assertion by going to Utica to take the oath of allegiance. He continued his address more than half an hour, devoting himself to a diatribe against the Administation, which would have been fierce and scathing had it not too frequently descended into the lowest depths of personal abuse of Mr. Lincoln and prominent gentlemen of the Republican party. The coarsest expressions of vituperation were, however, the most loudly cheered, and especially when Mr. Lincoln was characterized as a "dishonest old villain" was the applause loudest. Mr. Van Allen warned his hearers that unless the arbitrary acts of the Government should be hurled back upon it, there would soon be a bayonet at every door and the hands of the people would be tied and their mouths gagged.

Mr. Van Allen was followed by Mr. Cobeman, who in turn was succeeded by Dr. Phelps and Isaiah Rynders.

SPEECH OF ISAIAH RYNDERS.

The indomitable Captain was received with great favor, if the hurrahing which greeted his introduction be the criterion. But he disappointed his audience by failing to indulge in the indecent language which usually garnishes his remarks, and which was remarkably indulged in at the late Vallandigham meeting at Union-square. He apologized for speaking at all at such a meeting, but excused himself on the ground that the liberties of the people were in danger. He significantly added that he did not intend to have lot or part with the men who were aiming to divide the Democratic party. The men who were aiming to do this were more to be execrated than Nero. The Captain continued at some length in a vein of generalities respecting Vallandigham and arbitrary arrests, the conscription, the shortcomings of the Government, and the patience of the people.

There were other speakers, including Fernando Wood. Mr. Wood's address, however, was precisely the same as that delivered within the building and reported elsewhere, and the other gentlemen advanced no other arguments than those which had before been urged.

Stand No. 5

The fifth stand, located at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighth-street, was entirely set apart for German speakers. At 5 P. M., a detachment of Wannemacher's Brass Band, of which no less than fifty-two performers in all were stationed about the square and in the hall, began to summon the faithful, but it was long ere any considerable number assembled in that direction, the interior of the building itself offering the main attraction. At length two or three hundred persons, including a large proportion of juveniles, were got together, and the meeting was called to order by Dr. A. Berckman, who nominated Dr. G. Brauenlich for President, and read a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, who were approved very noisily, indeed. Dr. F. Frech then proceeded to read the German version of the resolutions as translated from the standard set compiled for the common use of all the stands. These were passed with unearthly shrieks for Vallandigham.

SPEECH OF DR. BERCKMAN.

Dr. A. Berckman was the first speaker. He began by congratulating himself upon so large a convention of "Copperheads," (using that term,) who, he declared, were really the only true patriots in the country. (Cheers.) To Governor Seymour they were indebted for this free opportunity to speak the public will, [Huzzas for Seymour,] and their servants in office should hear it and tremble. The Doctor then branched off upon the War Democrats, and denounced them as hypocrites, traitors and deceivers, and gave the "indifferent" lookers-on in this National crisis another very sharp piece of his mind. The Germans, he said, were no such timid time-servers. The German Democrats did not and would not hesitate to speak all they thought as the question now before them was one of genuine principle. [Cheers.] They desired peace because they saw that the war was killing freedom in this country, and the death of freedom here was its hopeless death in Germany. [Applause.]

Just at this moment a delegation from the Twenty-second Ward marched across the square with a tremendous thumping of drums and quite drowned the voice of the speaker, and another band stationing itself in the balcony of the Institute added its harmonious din, until it became almost impossible to hear even ordinary conversation on the German platform.

This annoyance was kept up at intervals during the entire evening. Dr. Berckman, however, proceeded with a furious denunciation of Mr. Lincoln and his Administration, continually enlivened by the crowd with frantic yells and hootings against the War Democrats, the members of the Cabinet, and the President himself, with frequent propositions to "hang" the latter high functionary.

The next orator was Mr. James Eschwage, of Kings County, who took up the theme where his predecessor left it, and called upon the people to speak, as they had a right to do, against this war and the other usurpations of the Government until even the thick walls of the White House at Washington should be penetrated by the sound, and the public servants within tremble at the echo. At the next election they would remedy all these evils by placing proper officers in power. But, in the meanwhile, there was no way to check the advances of power with half a million of bayonets at its back, unless the people stood out man to man, and declared their will in spite of ugly names and uglier threats. [Great applause.]

The band here played the Marseillaise, and the throng perceptibly increased—the banging and shouting in other parts of the square becoming, meanwhile, most deafening.

Most anxious inquiries were here made for Dr. Merkle, and one enthusiastic German, evidently not one of the Committee, made a little speech on the Doctor's merits as a Democrat and a man, in spite of all sorts of soothing operations to quiet him. But Merkle was nowhere to be found, and Dr. F. Frech supplied his place, opening with the statement that Mr. Lincoln had broken every pledge of the Constitution and his oath of office, and was, consequently, a perjured criminal. [Groans, and cries in every dialect, "Hang him!" "Hang him!"] The Doctor entered into a detail of these enormities amid tumultuous demonstrations of popular horror, and concluded by urging that now was the time to organize in clubs and to agitate for freedom and peace. [Roars of applause.]

Mr. F. Wiechel, of Kings County, followed and traced the gradual advances of usurpation. The first pretence for war had been to suppress rebellion and retake the public property. From that it had gone on to wholesale confiscation of all property and the restriction of every right guaranteed to all the States and their citizens. He, too, declared Mr. Lincoln to be perjured and criminal, and called upon the people, if further assailed, to *arm themselves*. [Tremendous cheering, and cries of "Yes! yes! we will! Give us leaders," &c.] What the German Peace Democrats wanted was nothing new, but to retain what they had. [Renewed cheering, followed by huzzas for "Seymour" and "McClellan."] Mr. Beecher and his trip to Europe came in for facetious mention, as a flight from the coming storm. Mr. Wiechel concluded by assuring his audience that the "leader" they asked for was in Albany.

Mr. Carl Michel stigmatized passive resistance as soon to degenerate into active cowardice, and went for extirpating the "old war Democracy" root and branch, and establishing in their place the new Democracy of peace. [Great cheering.]

A COUP D'ETAT.

Dr. Philip Merkle was now announced and received uproariously. The Doctor was pathetic over the condition of the country and the wickedness of the Administration in all things. Each time he mentioned Mr. Lincoln's name the old cries of "Hang him!" "Hang him!" were repeated, and Burnside's was hailed with groans and hisses. The Doctor accomplished an adroit State stroke in proposing at the close of his address a resolution denouncing any attempt to divide the Democratic party, discountenancing the formation of any new organization out of this movement, and declaring political adhesion to the *Regular State Central Committee*. This motion the Doctor himself put, and amid a general "Aye," declared carried, the President having, meanwhile, disappeared. This manœuvre was understood to be adverse to an attempt to make the meeting one entirely in the Wood interest.

Dr. Philip F. Smith was the next speaker, and he created no little excitement by announcing the decision of the Supreme Court against the legal validity of "greenbacks" During his speech, the cry for "arms" and "leaders" was renewed, and Messrs. Brady and Van Buren heartily hissed, as War Democrats.

Mr. John Rittig then made a long and violent address; Mr. Moritz Meyer declared himself a revolutionist of 1848, and, if needs be, a revolutionist here! [Great applause.] But the President was, in this case, the fomenter of revolution against liberty, and should be so treated. [Hang him!] Mr. Meyer read a German revolutionary poem, applied to this country and representing the immigrants, who had come here for liberty, turning back to get away again from a worse despotism, and the poor Yankee begging to be taken along with them.

Mr. Bartolf, a workingman, followed in an extremely violent appeal to his class, and was succeeded in a similar strain by Mr. Rein, also a professed mechanic. The latter, however, was untimely nipped in the bud by the arrival of Mr. Fernando Wood, who was preceded by a shouting multitude, and received with every species of noise the human voice, feet and hands can make. Mr. Wood's chief remark was an invitation to the Government to send Gen. Burnside to this Department. [Cries, "We'll settle him!" "They dare not!" "Hang Burnside!" "Hang him!" &c.] The remainder of Mr. Wood's remarks were almost identical with those elsewhere reported, with a little pleasant talk to the Germans. He then went as he came, amid great glory. Mr. Hofschmidt had the honor of closing the list after this, and while he was speaking workmen began to remove the decorative flags and prepare for the close, which soon after came, with unlimited cheering and beating of drums.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Suppression of the Chicago Times.

THE OFFICE IN POSSESSION OF THE MILITARY.

A Mass Meeting in Front of the Office.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 3.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night Judge Drummond issued a writ directing the military authorities to take no further steps or measures to carry into effect the order of Maj.-Gen. Burnside for the suppression of the Chicago *Times*, until the application for a permanent writ of injunction could be heard in open Court to-day.

At 3½ o'clock this morning, after nearly the whole edition of the Chicago *Times* had been worked off, a file of Federal soldiers broke into the office and took possession of the establishment.

The soldiers remained in possession of the establishment for some time, and then left, after giving notice that if any attempt was made to publish another paper, the military would take permanent possession of the office.

A MASS MEETING BEFORE THE OFFICE.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 3.

The following hand-bill has been circulated throughout the city:

"All good and loyal citizens of Chicago, who favor free speech and freedom of the Press, as guaranteed to us by the Constitution we love and uphold, are invited to assemble in mass meeting in front of the Chicago *Times* office, on Wednesday evening, June 3, at 8 o'clock, to take counsel together in regard to the recent infamous and tyrannical order of Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, suppressing newspapers always Democratic, and, consequently, always loyal."

Chicago, Wednesday, June 3—P. M.

A motion was made in the United States Court, this morning, by the *Times'* counsel, to defer the application for an injunction until the notice of the application could be given to the Military Commandant at Camp Douglas. Judge Drummond, in granting the motion said: "I may be pardoned for saying that, personally and officially, I desire to give every aid and assistance in my power to the Government, and to the Administration in restoring the Union, but I have always wished to treat the Government as a Government of law and a Government of the Constitution, and not a Government of mere physical force. I personally have contended and shall always contend for the right of free discussion and the right of commenting, under the law and under the Constitution, upon the acts of the officers of the Government."

During the day the *Times* office seemed the centre of attraction and was visited by a large number of people.

In accordance with a call issued this afternoon, an immense meeting assembled at 8 o clock to-night in front of the *Times* office. The crowd soon filled the street, rendering it impassable. The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned to Court-house Square, and was there addressed from the north side entrance by gentlemen of both parties. The speeches counseled the observance of the laws, but denounced the recent order of Gen. Burnside as arbitrary and despotic.

During the afternoon the militia was ordered under arms, but at the present writing the meeting is orderly, and nothing of a serious nature is anticipated.

Judge Davis, of the United States Court, Southern District of Illinois, is expected to-night, to act in the matter of the application for an injunction, in connection with Judge Drummond.

Gen. Ammen is also expected here to-night.

Springfield, Ill., Wednesday, June 3.

A preamble and resolutions passed the House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 47 to 13, after an exciting debate, in substance as follows:

Whereas, Information has reached this body that an order has been issued by Gen. Burnside for the suppression of the Chicago *Times*; and,

Whereas, Such order is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and destructive to those God-given principles whose existence and recognition for centuries before a written Constitution was made, have made them as much a part of our rights as the life which sustains us;

Be it Resolved, by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring therein,) That we denounce the order which threatens an act so revolutionary and despotic as contrary to liberty, destructive of good government, subversive of constitutional and natural rights, and that, if carried into effect, we consider it equivalent to the overthrow of our form of Government, and the establishment of a military despotism in its stead.

Resolved, That in view of the monstrous consequences which must inevitably flow from such action, if justified by the General Government, we respectfully yet firmly request the withdrawal of the order in question, and the disavowal thereof by those in power, as the only course which can be pursued to reassure our people that constitutional freedom, so dear to their hearts, has not ceased to be. The attention of the Government is called to this infringement of popular rights, and the invasion of the sovereignty of the State of Illinois.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

Washington, Wednesday, June 3.

COL. D'UTASSY'S SENTENCE.

The following is the text of Col. D'Utassy's sentence:

"To forfeit all pay and allowances now due and that may become due to him; to be cashiered; to be confined for a period of one year at such place as the Secretary of War shall direct; to be disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor, or employment in the service of the United States, and the crime, name and punishment of delinquent to be published in at least three of the public papers of the State of New-York."

The Secretary of War indorses the sentence as follows:

"The proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court-martial in the foregoing case are approved, and the State Prison at Sing Sing, New-York, is designated as the place of confinement of the prisoner. The Adjutant-General will issue the proper orders to carry the sentence into effect."

The President approves the whole.

GEN. HUNTER.

It still seems undetermined whether Gen. Hunter is really superseded or not. The fact that Dupont is relieved by Foote is thought by some to give an air of probability to the story of the other change also. The weight of evidence, however, now seems to be against it. Foote received his orders to-day.

THE ALABAMA.

Information has been received in Washington that the rebel steamer *Alabama*, on May 12, boarded a British ship off the coast of Campeachy.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

The rebels on the southern side of the Rappahannock yesterday morning strengthened considerably their picket lines, where they were lately much weakened.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

News from General Grant's Army to the 30th ult.

JOE JOHNSTON REPORTED APPROACHING.

Gen. Blair's Division Said to have Gone to the Big Black Bridge.

The Report of the Sinking of the Cincinnati Confirmed.

Washington, Wednesday, June 3.

No advices from the army at Vicksburgh had been received in this city up to noon to-day.

Passengers arriving here by boat from Aquia Creek, report that a flag of truce last night brought over two Richmond papers of yesterday. There were in them no dates from Vicksburgh later than already published. The rebel officers informed the bearer of the flag that they had later advices to the effect that Vicksburgh was not taken. The papers, it was said by those who saw them, contained no intelligence of interest from any part of the South. One of them (perhaps the *Enquirer*) editorially deprecates the newspaper attacks upon Gen. Pemberton, and says this course tends to demoralize the troops; that a frequent change of commanders causes delay and produces other disastrous effects, and refers as a case in point to such a course on the part of the United States.

Lake's Landing, on the Yazoo River, }
Thursday, May 28. }

Scouts report that Gen. Johnston is advancing. One army corps drew seven days' rations and marched to meet him at daylight yesterday morning. His advance is stated to be between the Yazoo and Big Black rivers, with the intention of retaking Haines' Bluff and breaking up our communications by the Yazoo. His force is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 35,000. Gen. Grant is confident of his ability to defeat him without raising the siege.

Memphis, Tuesday, June 2.

Advices from Grant's army to the 30th have been received. The siege of Vicksburg is slowly progressing. The mortars are firing slowly day and night.

All the prisoners in the Vicksburgh jail have been released and put across the river. They report that one of the mortar shells exploded in the jail, and destroyed it.

THE POSITION OF THE ARMY.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 3.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

Cincinnati, Wednesday, June 3.

A dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Cairo, gives the following information, which was obtained from a Union officer, who had arrived from Vicksburgh:

"The base of the Federal lines extends from right to left on the Mississippi, from Yazoo to the lower part of Vicksburgh, over six miles in the rear of the rebels.

Our lines come up to the rebel lines east of the town.

We hold undisputed possession of everything between the Black River bridge and sixty feet of hills in the rear of the rebel army.

At the last accounts Gen. Frank Blair's division had started for the Big Black River bridge. His destination was unknown.

It was believed that the gunboat *Cincinnati* could be raised. The casualties are not over fifteen.

Deserters report that the rebel losses were exceedingly heavy on the 22d ult.

The cessation of hostilities on the 21st ult. was for the purpose of letting the women and children leave the city.

THE SINKING OF THE CINCINNATI.

Mississippi Squadron, Flagship Black Hawk, }
Near Vicksburgh, May 27, 1863. }

Sir: Amidst our successes I regret to report any losses, but we cannot expect to conquer a place like this without some loss.

At the urgent request of Gens. Grant and Sherman, I sent the *Cincinnati* to enfilade some rifle-pits which barred the progress of the left wing of our army.

Gen. Sherman supposed that the enemy had removed his heavy guns to the rear of the city; on the contrary, he seemed to have placed more on the water side than usual.

The *Cincinnati* was sunk, and went down in shoal water with her flag flying.

The enemy still continued to fire upon her, but the flag was not hauled down.

Twenty-five were killed and wounded, and fifteen are missing. The latter are supposed to be drowned.

The vessel can be raised.

The pilot was killed early in the action.

DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

THE CHICAGO CANAL CONVENTION.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 3.

The Canal Convention assembled at 9 o'clock, the President in the Chair.

Mr. Ruggles, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a resolution which appealed to Congress to take action regarding a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Several speeches were made on the resolution.

A delegate from Iowa submitted an amendment, directing the action of Congress to the improvement of Des Moines Rapids.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, presented a series of resolutions, succinctly setting forth the advantages of a ship canal through Illinois, and directing the attention of Congress to the importance of the work.

These, together with the resolution presented by Mr. Ruggles, were referred to a Committee, and the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Ruggles reported the following resolutions:

The loyal States, assembled in National Convention at Chicago, desirous of cementing closer the Union, for perpetuating our nationality forever, of providing for the common defence, and promoting the general welfare of our whole country, adopt the following resolutions:

First—That we regard the construction and enlargement of the canals between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic, with canals duly connecting the lakes, as of great military and commercial importance. We believe such enlargement or construction, with dimensions sufficient to pass gunboats from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and from the Atlantic to and from the great lakes, will furnish the cheapest and most expeditious means of protecting the northern frontier, and at the same time will promote the rapid development of the union of our whole country.

Second—That these works are demanded alike by military prudence, political wisdom and the necessities of commerce. Such works will be not only National, but continental, and their accomplishment is required by every principle of sound political economy.

Third—That such National highways between the Mississippi and the Lakes, as far as practicable, should be free, without tolls or restrictions; and we should deprecate the placing of this great thoroughfare in the hands of any private corporation or State. The work should be accomplished by the National credit, and as soon as the cost is reimbursed to the National Treasury, should be as free as the Lakes to the commerce of the world.

The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Ruggles, for himself, offered a resolution, that the Convention is of the opinion that the increased stimulus to be given to agriculture and commerce by the proposed enlargement of the canals, will far increase the foreign commerce of the country; that the importations on return cargoes will very far exceed the interest on the cost of the proposed works, and produce a fund for its rapid reimbursement. Carried unanimously.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee by the President to prepare a memorial to the President and Congress, presenting the views of this Convention, and urging the passage of laws necessary to carry them into full effect, the Committee to have power to open such correspondence as may be expedient, and in their discretion call any future convention.

five members of said committee at any meeting duly notified by the chairman, to constitute a quorum.

The President of the Convention announced the Committee as follows: J. N. Arnold, of Illinois; Samuel L. Carey, of Kentucky; Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; S. C. Hersey, of Maine; S. M. Edwards, of New-Hampshire; J. S. Morrill, of Vermont; Duncan Stewart, of Michigan; R. J. Arnold, of Rhode Island; Calvin Day, of Connecticut; S. J. Homer, of Michigan; P. Chamberlain, of Ohio; R. P. Hill, of Iowa; E. Nye, of New-Jersey; A. E. Lowe, of New-York; R. Blakely, of Minnesota; Dr. Anthony, of Kansas, and J. T. Lewis, of Wisconsin.

A resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to the President, for the able, dignified and accomplished manner in which he had presided over the Convention, was passed unanimously.

Gen. Walbridge, of New-York, closed the Convention, by submitting a series of strong resolutions, sustaining the integrity of the Constitution and the Union, and in favor of organizing the militia of the seas, and pledging the Convention never to abandon until final success the contest now going on in behalf of Constitutional Government, and that any foreign intervention should be met with prompt, decisive and energetic resistance. The resolutions were carried amid intense enthusiasm after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Convention was entirely harmonious.

[Advertisement.]

Mme. Demorest's grand Summer opening, No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East Fourteenth-street, No. 134 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn. Patterns of new and beautiful Design for every article connected with Ladies' and Children's Dress, in great variety. The Summer number of the *Mirror of Fashions*, with five full-sized patterns, and other splendid novelties, now ready.

[Advertisement.]

"The Human Face Divine," or New Physiognomy.—Eyes, ears, nose, lips, mouth, head, hair, eyebrows, hands, feet, skin, complexion, with all the "signs of character," and "how to read them," given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. June number 10 cents. New volume in July. $1 50 a year. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies, do not decide on your Summer Cloak until you have seen the beautiful "Vestvali" or the "Castilian" Talma; or your Summer Mantle, with dress to match, at Mme. Demorest's Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East 14th-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises... 4 29 | Sun sets...... 7 26 | Moon rises..10 09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 9 32 | Gov. Island...10 21 | Hell Gate...11 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 3.

Arrived.

R. M. steamship Persia, Lott, Liverpool 23d ult., at 11 50 A. M., and Queenstown 24th, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. May 23, at 5 P. M., off Skerries, passed steamship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool. May 24, at 10½, 12 miles west of Fastnet, passed R. M. steamship Europa, from Boston for Liverpool. 26th, at 6 A. M., lat. 50 45, lon. 21, passed bark Arbitrator, bound E. May 28, at 11½ A. M., passed ship Jas. Foster, Jr., Abeel, hence May 16, for Liverpool.

Steamship Edinburgh, Roskell, Liverpool May 20, at noon, and Queenstown 21st, at 4 P. M., with mdse and passengers to John G. Dale. 21st, passed steamship Glasgow, bound in. 27th, passed ship Emerald, Luce, from Liverpool May 2, for New-York. Same day, passed Br. ship Trade Wind, bound E. 30th, passed bark Telegraph, bound E.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, from Port Hudson, Baton Rouge and New-Orleans 27th ult., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans 28th ult., at 8¾ A. M., crossed the bar at ¼ P. M. Passed barks Scandinavian and Alice Provost at anchor at S. W. Pass.

U. S. steam transport Belvidere, Winders, Fortress Monroe 25 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana May 30, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Oneida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Adele, Clausen, from Antwerp via Flushing May 10, with mdse. and 192 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Between latitudes 49 and 54, and longitudes 30 and 35, had heavy westerly gales. In lat. 45 30, lon. 43 11, saw ten icebergs, one of them being 80 feet high. On the 20th and 21st May, in lat 44 08, lon. 48 12, passed 8 icebergs. May 24, crossed the Banks, and have had much fog and calm weather since.

Ship John Cottle, (of Thomaston,) Hallowell, Liverpool 33 ds., with coal and 35 passengers to Snow & Burgess. In lat. 43 20, lon. 51 and 52, saw two icebergs. Has been seven days west of lon. 68, with strong W. and S. W. winds and much fog.

Ship Gorilla, (of Liverpool,) McStoker, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse and passengers to Williams & Guion. May 20, lat. 42 42, lon. 50 20, saw several icebergs.

Bark Levanter, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Liverpool April 15, in ballast to Edmiston Bros. In the latitude of 44, lon. 50, passed a number of icebergs and field ice.

Bark Rapide, (Russ.,) Enberg, Troon 44 ds., with mdse. to Holdane & Co.

Brig Abner Taylor, Gullifer, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Ceylon, (of Windsor, N. S.,) King, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolfi. May 22, lat. 29 49, lon. 8 . in a gale from S. E., sprung the mainmast. May 31, lat. 33 42, lon. 74 57, saw a ship standing S. E., showing a white signal with red ball in centre, (William and Alfred Nelson's signal.)

Sailed.

Steamships Champion, Kangaroo, Suffolk, Albany, Decatur and Dudley Buck.

Ships Cultivator, Adriatic, Java, Mountaineer, Alex. Marshall, Victory, Sebastopol.

Barks Anna, John Griffin, G. R. Mosle, Ellen Stevens, Almoner, Hannah Crocker.

Brigs Waredale, Fashion, Hannah Carmelita, Burmah, and a large number of schooners.

Also sld. June 3—Steamship China.

Foreign Ports.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Queenstown, May 24.

Arrived from New-York—Aurora, at Genoa; Atlantic, at Portland.

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Hair Restorer.
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM;
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS
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It is not a Dye,

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